PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,433.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing Saturday | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6-30 P.M. | | | | |
| 13th June, | PENINSULAR.... | 5294 | VICTORIA ..... | 6522 |
| 20th " | OCEANA..... | 6610 | ..... | ..... |
| 27th " | PENINSULAR..... | 5294 | BRITANNIA .. | 6525 |
| 4th July | EGYPT ..... | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 11th " | CALEDONIA ..... | 7858 | MOOLTAN ..... | 9631 |
| 18th " | PENINSULAR..... | 5294 | ..... | ..... |
| 25th " | CALEDONIA..... | 7858 | CHINA ..... | 7912 |
| 1st Aug | ARABIA..... | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA..... | 7858 | MOLDAVIA.... | 9020 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 11th June 1908. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,148 | Magnan | 9th July, " |
| MEDA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 6th Aug. " |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Aillaud | 3rd Sept. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 1st Oct. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 29th " |
| OCEANIEN | 4,148 | Magnan | 26th Nov. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Aillaud | 19th June 1908. |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 17th July " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 14th August " |

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

| From Bombay or Karachi. | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Suez ..... | 449 | 764 | 343 | 526 | 293 | 495 |
| Port Said ..... | 468 | 748 | 374 | 561 | 353 | 529 |
| Marseilles (direct or Naples..... | 571 | 925 | 495 | 772 | 429 | 649 |
| Liverpool ..... | 606 | 990 | 617 | 793 | 463 | 704 |
| London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples ..... | 653 | *1135 | 570 | *930 | 499 | 800 |
| Karachi ..... | 44 | .. | 40 | ... | 33 | — |

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 751, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi. | Due Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Benares ..... | ... | ..... | May 28th | ..... | June 11 |
| †City of Calcutta ..... | ... | May 29 | June 13 | ..... | July 10 |
| City of Karachi ..... | ... | June 4 | ..... | June 22 | July 8 |
| †Trafford Hall ..... | ... | June 22 | July 10 | July 10 | July 26 |
| City of Paris ..... | ... | July 13 | ... .. | July 31 | Aug. 16 |
| City of Manchester ..... | ... | July 30 | ..... | Aug. 8 | Aug. 24 |
| Merton Hall ..... | ... | Aug. 6 | Aug. 21 | ..... | Sept. 7 |
| City of Calcutta ..... | ... | Aug. 23 | ..... | Sept. 9 | Sept. 25 |
| City of Karachi ..... | ... | Sept. 7 | ..... | Sept. 26 | Oct. 12 |
| Trafford Hall ..... | ... | Oct. 12 | ..... | Oct. 29 | Nov. 14 |
| City of Glasgow ..... | ... | Oct. 16 | ..... | Nov. 5 | Nov. 21 |
| City of London ..... | ... | Nov. 7 | ..... | Nov. 25 | Dec. 11 |
| Merton Hall ..... | ... | Nov. 20 | Dec. 5 | ..... | Dec. 22 |
| City of Calcutta ..... | ... | Nov. 26 | ..... | Dec. 14 | Dec. 30 1909 |
| City of Karachi ..... | .. | Dec. 13 1909 | ..... | Dec. 31 | Jan. 16 |
| Trafford Hall ..... | .. | Jan. 10 | ..... | Jan. 28 | Feb. 11 |

* Will not call at Marseilles, but calls for Plymouth direct.
† Sails from Bombay, not Karachi.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMRA..... | 1,695 | Thur. | 11th June 9 a. m. |
| LINGA ..... | 2,170 | Fri. | 12th June 6 a. m. |

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WABOONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 8th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingja, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomérah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "BEZWADA," 5,000 tons, sailing on or about 20th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to size and connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

6th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOERBER..... | 5,201 | A. Foresti | 1st July 1908. |
| F FERDINAND.... | 6,046 | ..... | 1st August 1908. |
| PERSIA..... | 6,886 | G. Bartole | 1st Sept. 1908. |
| AFRICA..... | 4,896 | P. Radowich | 1st October 1908. |
| KOERBER..... | 5,201 | A. Foresti | 1st Nov. 1908. |
| BOHEMIA..... | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th Nov. 1908. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * TRIESTE ..... | 5095 | S. Clinmak | 28th July 1908. |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA ..... | 5150 | F. Radonicich | 24th June 1908. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO..... | 4,580 | Tacone ..... | 15th June 1908 |
| D. BALDUINO..... | 4,580 | Maganini .... | 15th July 1908 |
| R RUBATTINO..... | 4,580 | Tacone ..... | 15th Aug 1908. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets..... | Rs. 600 | Rs. 365 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available two years..... | " 900 | " 575 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 920; 2nd Class Rs. 650. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI..... | 6,000 | D. Pedone ..... | 17th June 1908. |
| ISCHIA ..... | 5,000 | G. Bel ito ..... | 17th July 1908. |
| CAPRI..... | 6,000 | D. Pedone ..... | 17th Aug 1908. |

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 160, to..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

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TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
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Rs. 29 per Doz.

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

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LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

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|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Canton. | Kobe. |
| Calcutta. | Manila. | San Francisco. |
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| Penang. | Shanghai. | Washington. |
| Hong Kong. | Yokohama. | Panama. |
| | Colon. | |

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F. H. SUTTON,
*Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi. | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin. | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittagong, | Steamer Point-Aden, |
| Karachi. | Rangoon, | Zanzibar. |
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
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### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ 13,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund ..... | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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## FOR INDIA

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

Are Ideal pianos for the climate of India and are best for small bungalows and flats.

Rs. 985.

RIGHT PRICE
A grand piano at the price of a cottage.
RIGHT PIANO
From the Musician's point of view.
RIGHT TONE
And most sympathetic,
RIGHT PITCH
Always for singing or playing.
RIGHT TOUCH
No fatigue felt after hours of use.
RIGHT QUALITY
For durability and reliability.

Rs. 985

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE number of Remington Typewriters IN SERVICE throughout the world to-day is many times greater than that of any other Writing Machine.

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For example, in one district of New York City, 1,360 Remington Typewriters are kept in adjustment to the perfect satisfaction of their owners by a single repairman. Despite hard and continuous usage, not one in a hundred of these Remingtons requires any attention whatever. A similar average of Remington efficiency prevails everywhere.

Other machines crowd the hospitals, but Remingtons steadily keep their places on the firing line.

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MINIMUM OF REPAIRS—
MAXIMUM OF SALES
They go together with the Remington

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
BOMBAY AND EVERYWHERE.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1906, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-3-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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*Secretaries*,
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KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

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"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

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*Secretaries*,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS

*An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.*

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Re. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
BASSI, P. O. Amritsa (JOINT-CO.)

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INDIAN MOTORISTS
when specifying Tyres will do well to remember

THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Ealham, S. W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 22nd, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to an 875 x 105 tyre of the DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
*49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.*

# Liptons Tea

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YELLOW LABEL | ... ... | 1 Re. 2 as. per pound tin. |
| BLUE LABEL | ... ... | 1 Re. per pound tin. |
| RED LABEL | ... ... | 12 As. per pound tin. |

THE 3 STANDARD BLENDS OF INDIA.

No other firm has an organisation for growing, buying and blending Tea, equal to Liptons, and no firm gives you such unequalled value for money.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
14, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

# GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "MARMORA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if rectilongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Shipper's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
*Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 6th June 1908.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are INVITED and will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday the 15th June, 1908, for the purchase of old Teak wood partitions and doors in the Old Students' Quarters of the Institute. The purchaser will have to remove and carry away the articles at his own cost.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 5th June, 1908.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are INVITED for Printing works of the Institute (forms, books, papers, etc.) for the period of three years, 1908-09, 1909-10, and 1910-11. Specimens can be seen and the form of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned during office hours. No Tender will be received after the 20th June, 1908. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

5th June, 1908.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

WANTED

TWELVE COMPETENT NATIVE STATION MASTERS and twenty ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS to fill vacancies on the Burma Railways. The pay of Station Masters, Rs. 40 to Rs. 60; and for Assistant Station Masters, Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per month.

Preference will be given to applicants who present themselves at the Traffic Manager's Office, Rangoon, with good certificates.

Deck passage sea journey expenses will be refunded to applicants who are appointed after a lapse of three months from joining the service.

H. B. HUDDLESTON,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, 25th May, 1908.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FIFTY TONS per mensem of each or all of the undermentioned descriptions of waste required for cleaning purposes. Tenderers are required to send at least 20 lbs. of the description of waste they offer to supply and quote rates per hundredweight including all charges delivered into wagons at station of despatch and at the same time state what quantities of each description of waste they are prepared to supply per mensem. It must be understood that in the event of any of the material requiring selection after delivery all quantities rejected after sorting will be burnt on the stores premises and will not be returned to the suppliers, the cost of labour incurred in sorting will also be deducted from the supplier's bill.

Tenders sealed and marked "Tenders for WASTE" must reach the office of the CHIEF STORE-KEEPER, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 1-30 P.M., on 22nd June 1908.

Cotton waste ordinary or Punjabi.
Hard Mill Waste.
Hessian thread waste.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, N.-W. Ry.,
Manlakha, dated 20th May, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 513 of 1907.

1. DHANBAIJEE, wife of NUSSERWANJI RUSTAMJI MEHTA and
2. NUSSERWANJI RUSTUMJI MEHTA ... ... ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. HAIAI, widow and Executrix of PALLONJI FRAMJI MEHTA, deceased
2. SORABJI SHAVAKSHA BANAJI ENGINEER.
3. JEHANGIR SHAVAKSHA BANAJI
4. JAIJI, widow of SORABJI PESTONJI LAM ... ... ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1907, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in Firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-nine and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 618, and New No. 5709, Old Survey No. 1124, and New Survey No. 9306, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 110 but now under Ward A No. 1990, and Street Nos. 9-11, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Modi Street aforesaid on the Westside thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Manecksji Sorabji Vatchaghandy and others, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the stable, shop and premises of Hormasji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinafter secondly described, and on towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

SECONDLY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards, or thereabouts, be the same, more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 708, and New No. 5913, Old Survey No. 11-25, and New Survey No. 2/9306, with the messuages, tenements or a stable and a shop standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 111, but now under Ward A No. 1989, and Street No. 5-7, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Mody Street aforesaid on the West side thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Hormasji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house of Curmeji Sorabji Vatchaghandy, and on or towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Quality." Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

**The Subscription List will open on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1908, and close on or before Thursday, the 18th day of June, 1908.**

# WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LIMITED.

*(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900).*

## CAPITAL — £600,000.

DIVIDED INTO

400,000 Six per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each. £400,000
200,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each ... ... ... ... ... £200,000
Total ... £600,000

**Of the above, the total issue of 200,000 Ordinary Shares and 100,000 Preference Shares are to be issued to the Vendors, credited as fully paid up, in part payment of the purchase price.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Company has filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a Prospectus, dated the 25th day of May, 1908, inviting applications for 300,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, payable as follows:—

5s. per share On Application
5s. „ „ On Allotment.
5s. „ „ On the 5th August, 1908.
5s. „ „ On the 5th September, 1908.

The Prospectus above referred to states amongst other things as follows:—

The Preference Shares carry a fixed Cumulative Preference Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on the Capital for the time being paid up thereon, and rank both as regards dividend and capital in priority to the Ordinary Shares, but without any further right to participate in the profits or assets.

The Shares may be paid up in full on allotment. Interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum being allowed in respect of the pre-payment of instalments.

The dividend on the Preference Shares will be calculated from the due date of the respective instalments and will be paid on or about the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

## DIRECTORS:

ROBERT LAIDLAW, M.P., 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., Merchant.
*ARTHUR FREDERICK LAKE, 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., Merchant.
*MENCE WILKINSON (Partner in the firm of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.), Calcutta, Merchant.
JOHN HERBERT LEWES (late of the firm of Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta), Folkestone.
ROBERT WHYTE (late of the firm of Whyte, Ridsdale & Co., 73, 74, and 75, Houndsditch, E.C., 51, King Henry's Road, London.
*Mr. A. F. LAKE and Mr. M. WILKINSON will be Managing Directors of the Company.

## GOVERNORS IN THE EAST:

C. E. COPPLESTONE, Shanghai.
A. FORWARD, Calcutta.
W. M. TURNER, Rangoon.
A. W. PRIOR, Calcutta.

## BANKERS:

LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, at Calcutta and its Branches.

## BROKERS:

STEER, LAWFORD & Co., 11, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

## SOLICITORS:

HOLLAMS, SONS, COWARD & HAWKSLEY, 30, Mincing Lane, E.C.

## AUDITORS:

COOPER BROTHERS & Co., 14, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

## SECRETARY AND OFFICES:

ARTHUR J. KING, 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

The Company has been formed to acquire as going concerns, amalgamate, and extend as opportunities offer, the well-known businesses of—

(*a*) Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Drapers, Outfitters, and General Dealers at Calcutta, with twenty-three branch establishments elsewhere in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and China.

(*b*) Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., who have acted as buying agents for the above Eastern establishments.

(*c*) Laidlaw & Lake, 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., Colonial Merchants and Agents.

The business in Calcutta was commenced in 1882 by Mr. Whiteaway and Mr. Laidlaw under the style of Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., upon the principle of cash trading only. The business has always been carried on upon a footing to ensure high efficiency. No credit being given, loss by bad debts and the heavy office expenses inseparable from a credit business have been avoided. It is the intention of the Directors to maintain this policy.

Arrangements have been made with those who have been associated with Mr. Laidlaw in conducting the business during the last ten years to continue with the Company, in the profits of which they will as hitherto participate, so that their interests will remain bound up with those of the Company.

The accounts of the firm have been taken up to the 29th February, 1908, at which date stock was held to the extent of £257,224, part at the various branches of the firm and part in course of shipment or at sea. The whole of this stock was carefully selected to meet the requirements of the business. For the purpose of ascertaining the price to be paid by the Company, the whole of the stock has been taken at cost or under, **less a reduction of 10 per cent. on unpacked stock in accordance with the custom of Stocktaking of the firm in previous years.** The Company will thus obtain a substantial advantage at the outset.

The accounts of the firms in the East and in London have been examined by Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co., Chartered Accountants of London, and Messrs. Lovelock & Lewes, Chartered Accountants of Calcutta: the latter have prepared the annual accounts of the Indian firm for the last twenty years, and join in the following certificate:—

LONDON, 15th May, 1908.

"We have examined in Calcutta and London the books of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Company, "carrying on business in Calcutta and at branches in India and elsewhere in the East, and of Messrs. White-"away Laidlaw & Co. and Messrs. Laidlaw and Lake of London, for the five years ending 29th February 1908. "The books in India have been supervised in Calcutta by the undersigned Lovelock and Lewes, who have "prepared the Balance Sheets of the firm for many years past. We find that the profits of the above three firms "have been as follows:—

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "For the year ending 29th February 1904 | ... | 49,354 | 0 | 3 |
| " " 28th February 1905 | ... | 46,227 | 7 | 0 |
| " " 28th February 1906 | ... | 59,359 | 15 | 4 |
| " " 28th February 1907 | ... | 62,522 | 7 | 1 |
| " " 29th February 1908 | ... | 62,106 | 12 | 7 |

The exchange has been taken at 15 Rupees to the £ sterling.

"Salaries paid to partners and interest on partners' capital and on loans, and English and Indian Income Tax, are not deducted in arriving at the above figures."

"COOPER BROTHERS & Co."
"LOVELOCK & LEWES."

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average profits of the businesses on the basis of the last five years is ... ... | 55,914 | 0 | 5 |
| To this has to be added rents hitherto paid for premises now taken over by the Co.... | 7,243 | 17 | 5 |
| And the further rents from the part of new premises let at Shanghai and Colombo ... | 2,535 | 0 | 0 |
| | 65,692 | 17 | 10 |
| The dividend on £ 400,000 6 per Cent. Preference Shares is ... ... ... ... | 24,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Leaving a surplus of | £41,692 | 17 | 10 |

This amount of £41,692 17s. 10d., after providing for Salaries and Commissions to Governors in the East, the remuneration of Directors and Managing Directors, and a dividend on the Ordinary Shares, will enable the Directors to set aside a substantial reserve fund.

The business will be taken over by the Company as a going concern, as from the 29th February, 1908, the date of the last annual stock-taking, and the Company will have the benefit of all profits realised from that date, after allowing interest on purchase-money down to the date of completion of the purchase, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The property to be transferred to the Company will comprise, in addition to the goodwill of the business:—

Premises (valued at £223,909 19s. 3d.), Fixtures, Plant, Stock, Book Debts, Cash constituting the whole assets of the business on abovementioned date and valued at £457,611 2s. 11d.

Mr. Laidlaw has consented to act as Chairman, and Mr. Lake and Mr. Wilkinson will act as Managing Directors, for the term of seven years. The Governors in the East, who were Partners in the East, and have all been long connected with the firm, and have taken a leading part in its management, are thoroughly competent and experienced persons, to whom the Company's local interests may be safely confided.

The purchase price of the whole of the property and assets of the firm above referred to has been fixed at £540,000, of which £32,388 17s. 1d. is for goodwill. This sum is distributable between the persons interested in the following proportions, viz., to Mr. Laidlaw £513,897 9s. 8d. and to Mr. Lake £26,102 10s. 4d.

The difference between the purchase price and the amount of capital to be issued and paid up in cash will provide the Company with £60,000 available as working capital and towards the cost of rebuilding the Calcutta premises.

**No Founders' Shares will be issued, none of the capital of the Company will be underwritten, and no commission, promotion-money or remuneration will be paid to anyone other than the ordinary legal expenses, the fee to the brokers of the Company for doing the Company's business up to allotment and procuring a quotation of its Shares, and the ordinary brokerage of three half-pence per Share upon applications for Shares through Members of the Stock Exchange.**

This announcement is not to be treated as an invitation to subscribe for the shares in the Company but by way of information only. Applications will not be entertained unless the same are made on the footing of, and with reference to, the Prospectus above mentioned, and on the forms of application issued with such prospectus.

Copies of such Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained in London at the Offices of the Company, or from the Bankers, Solicitors, or Brokers, and at the offices of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or of the Company in Calcutta, Singapore, and Shanghai.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS SHOULD BE REGISTERED AT ONCE.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1908.

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.

Published in five parts, at 8 annas each; also
Complete in one volume, paper cover, Rs. 2-10.
Or Handsomely bound cloth, gilt top, Rs. 4-6.

"Royal Academy Pictures" is the only publication that gives an adequate idea of the exhibits, including as it does many pictures that do not appear in any similar work.

BLACK AND WHITE. As. 12.
Fine Art Reproductions of the Pictures, Exhibited at the Royal Academy and New Gallery, As. 14.
THE PALL MALL EXTRA. As. 12.
Pictures of 1906.
PARIS SALON CATALOGUE. Rs. 2-4.
LE NU AU SALON, PAR VICTOR NADAL. TWO PARTS, each Rs. 4-6.

One plates in heliotype on tinted grounds from the principle pictures of the Nude in this year's Salon; each accompanied by description and critical letterpress. Pictorial cover.

CATALOGUE ILLUSTRE DU SALON.
Rs. 2-10.
Publies sous la Direction de Ludovic Rasohet.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

AQUILA TONIC.
(Bases: Vegetable Albumen, and Phosphates.)

Refreshes the tired brain, Vitalizes the System, Restores health, spoiled either through over-exertion or through "excesses."

Per ½ lb. bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, hats and book-stands, cupboards, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers.

35 volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 10th edition, with revolving book-case.

The property of the late Dr. Rustomji Maneckji Kalapasi: Medical books, surgical instruments, microscopes, etc. (On view.)

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Saleim Bin Sahied, consisting of gold ornaments such as bangles, bonjins, khadas, neck ornaments, ear-rings, silver ornaments, copper and brass pots and pans, lamp globes, cupboards, clock, chairs, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:
1 rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 A Clement motor car, 8 H. P., four seated, Dunlop tyres, 3 lamps, horn, complete.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH JUNE, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

By order of Sha Manilal Nagindas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Multani Thakordas Fatechand.

9 bales, each 60 pieces Fancy Dolia, each 24 yards, No. 650, of Mowji Dharamsee Mills.

On account of the concerned:—
26 cases, each doz. gts. Stout by Reid & Co.
26 cases, each 7 doz. gts. „
6 cases, cheese
14 cases, each 1 cwt. Peas.
4 casks, white porcelain plates, 7, 8, 9, & 10 inches.
1 cask, white cups and saucers.
1 case, volumes of "The Hundred Best Pictures."
1 English upright piano by J. and J. Hopkinson.
10 incandescent gas lamps, 600 and 1,000 c. p.
10 Incandescent gas lamps with globes suitable for large outdoor and indoor space of rooms.

By order of the executor of the Will of the late Bai Manekbai, widow of Morarji Hast, deceased, a large collection of gold and silver ornaments and jewellery, consisting of bangles, chains, necklaces, ear-drops, pearly rings, bangles, ear-rings, armlets, necklace.

By order of the mortgagees, Beth Jamnadas Vandrawandas and Marvadi Kashamal Tejmal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Karrim Nanoy Peeroo Mahomed:

1 pair diamond ear-drops, about 5½ ratis.
On account of the concerned:—
1 gold double case watch.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 8TH JUNE, 1908.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Chairs, Tables, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied by Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers & Bedding Manufacturers, Office, Bhuleshwar Branch, No. 6.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ON ESPLANADE.

15th Grand Entire Change of Programme.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

Picture includes—Sign of the Cross, Allibaba and Forty Thieves and Many Others.

EVERY SATURDAY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

EVERY NIGHT TWO SHOWS.
7-30 to 9, 10 to 11-30 (S.T.).

| PRICES:— | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Box of 6 Chairs... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Single seat... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| First Class... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| Second Class ... ... ... | 0 | 8 |
| Third Class... ... ... ... | 0 | 4 |

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IN

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "K" Shed, Prince's Dock, on behalf of the concerned:

Ex. S. S. "Courland" from Verawal S. H. H. 13 F. P. Bales damaged cotton from Verawal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instruction from the Proprietor, Excelsior Cinematograph, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p. m., at the Esplande Cruickshank Road.

The large Cinematograph tent, together with the silk line couches and chairs, ticket boxes, fancy sailing Engine-box, fire proof Cinematograph cabin, wooden platform, etc.

The above will be sold in small and separate lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teak-wood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, by Alexander Mackenzie and others, also English Mahogany furniture, Mahogany dining table, dinner wagon, sideboard, almyrahs, writing tables, etc., best plateware, rich crockery and glass-ware, handsome strong Mahogany cottage piano, one mahogany full-size slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete valuable bronze statues, rich table ornaments, handsome oil paintings, oleographs, aviary with birds, two strong glass fronted office brougham, by Dadabboy Bomanji, two handsome strong grey Arab horse, etc., etc., the property of Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., proceeding to Europe.

The property of another gentleman.

1 Black Australian horse, thoroughly quiet, both single and double harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH JUNE, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PARCELS VALUABLE PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sheikh Mahomed bin Abdool Wahab Pasha, Parcel No. 1, containing 13 packets, 2,889 valuable pearls, weighing about 1,339 carats; Parcel No 2, containing 4 packets, 72 valuable pearls, weighing about 63 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the pearls removed within three days from the date of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Rare Opportunity to secure New Pianos.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 2-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Cottage, Square and Semigrand Pianos, by wellknown makers, Piano Accessories and Tools, Wooden Automatic Sun Blinds, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, entire stock-in-trade of "The Mozart Piano House," consisting of—

1 Mahogany grand cottage Piano, by Romhildt.
1 Bbonized „ „ „ by Ernst Crause.
1 „ „ „ „ by G. Heyl.
1 „ „ „ „ by Romhildt.
1 Rosewood Bungalow piano, by Arthur Allison & Co.
1 Ebonized cottage piano, by Joseph Hollis & Sons.
5 Square and semigrand pianos, by different well-known makers.

Also metronomes, insulators, piano lamps, a large lot of piano and harmonium accessories and tools, piano wire making machine by Weygandt and Kern, terra cotta busts of wellknown pianists, with brackets, rich art pictures, French waterproof and plain wooden automatic sunblinds, also rolls of unfinished blinds, vice table, large lot of wooden planks, arch curtains, bicycles, wardrobes, teapoy, &c.

Property of other gentlemen:—
1 Pianola with 81 Rollers.
1 Church organ with ornamental top.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 8TH JUNE, 1908.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, and containing a Review of the Trade of Bombay, Prices Current, Tables of Exports, Imports, Shipping, Weights, Measures, Coins, Tonnage Rates and Regulations of Trade, Commercial Intelligence, Rates of Exchange, Interest, Freights, Tables of Imports and Arrivals and Exports and Departures of Cotton, Grain, Seeds, Opium, Treasure, Piece Goods, Wool, Metals, Sugar, Coal, Oil, Timber, &c., &c. Published by Annas 4. Sunday Gazette Office, Bhuleshwar Branch.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

*NOW READY.*

"BLACK AND WHITE"
ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.
1908.
14 Annas.

"PALL MALL"
PICTURES OF THE YEAR, 1908.
12 Annas.

*EXPECTED SHORTLY.*

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES AND SCULPTURE.
1908.

With Rembrandt Photogravure Frontispiece of one of the principal pictures. In one volume. Paper covers, Rs. 2-10; Cloth gilt, Rs. 4-6.

LE NU AU SALON, 1908.
PAR VICTOR NADAL.
Rs. 4-6.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1903) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily & thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WANTED A COMPETENT AND HARD-WORKING UNDER-SECRETARY.

SALARY: Rs. 100 per month, with prospects of an Annual Increase of Rs. 25 per month till the salary reaches the limit of Rs. 150 per mensem. Increase to be given on giving full satisfaction to the Association.

DUTIES: To investigate and place before the Association facts and conditions affecting the interests of the cause of Mill Industry coming under the scope of this Association.

2. To carry on such correspondence as the Association may direct for the attainment and furtherence of the aims and objects of the Association.

Persons having the best practical experience in these lines will have preference.

Candidates should apply to the undersigned giving full details of their antecedents and qualifications.

MANGALDAS E. PAREKH,
Honorary Secretary.

AHMEDABAD, DATED 5TH JUNE, 1908.

TO BE LET.

TWO ROOMS, with Bathroom attached, in a cool Flat, on Apollo Bunder, facing South, suitable for a married couple without children. Separate entrance and part use of Kitchen, fitted with English Stove. Unfurnished, Rs. 75; Furnished, Rs. 85. Apply Box No. 1195, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET.

EXCELLENT OFFICE PREMISES facing front of Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 120. Also TWO GODOWNS in same house. Rent Rs. 75 and 100. Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and Lift. Apply WITHIN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SMART THIRD OFFICER for BURMAH OIL CO.'S Steamer. Apply with testimonials, &c., to SHAW, WALLACE and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, from 1st July 1908, a PENSIONED WARRANT, or N. C. Officer, as Secretary to the Satara Suburban Municipality. Pay Rs. 40 + Rs. 15 Conveyance Allowance. Applications, stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, will be received up to the 20th instant, and should be addressed to the Vice-PRESIDENT, S. S. Municipality, Camp Satara.

CAMP SATARA, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

WATERPROOF PAULINS FOR THE MONSOON.

Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
[ESTABLISHED 1886.]

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the market which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title-deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS: RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

OFFICES:—16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF MUSLINS VIOLES SILKS.

CROPES & Co., at a very cheap price is open for inspection.

LADIES DRASSES made within the SHORTEST NOTICE

A. FREDOON & CO.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The House is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per Insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Re. 1 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Combination Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. I., ALMEIDA. Gilgaum Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 5 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Choice place, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors. Moderate Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for merely half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors served and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac, A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed form. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having been-houses, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 588, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BIKING MADE EASY.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sturdeon, Royal Indian, Rajah and Crown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 34-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper

## BANKS.

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at ½ per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

**ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.**

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
*Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY*

**COX & CO.,**
**BANKERS AND AGENTS**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

**List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.**

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD**

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—
Antung-Hsien, Changchung, Chefoo, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hanoitsin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Liaoyang, Lyeas, Mukden, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo.
LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL .....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
BARTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping (Perak), Ipoh (Perak), Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manilla, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as may be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10 to 3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10 to 1 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**

**COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.**


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ballochmyle, 2,103 tons, Captain W Curtis, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Shandon, 2,466 tons, Captain A E Stiles, arrived in harbour on the 5th June, from Cardiff via Aden in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2,660 tons, Captain A Henderson, sailed on Saturday for Java in ballast.

THE steamer Lady Gordon, 316 tons, Captain B. S. B. Butler arrived in harbour on Saturday from Colombo with coal in ballast.

THE steamer Fairport, 2,433 tons, Captain Geo Greig, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J Le Fernvre, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, arrived, in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and paisengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,365 tons, Captain F Snow, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow via Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Colquhourn 3,760 tons, Captain H Summer, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newport, with a general cargo and passengers.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Persous .....Comdr H Christian .....H M S Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell...R F Marine
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr .....R I Marine
Investigator.....Comdr Beauchamp .....Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
H M S Pandora...Capt A P Davidson .....Royal Navy

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abbotsford | 2352 | Scroggie ..... Bombay & Co |
| Alavi | 2324 | Frjum-Hill ..... B & P S N Co |
| Auchencrie | 2668 | McClure ..... W & A G & Co |
| Blyths Wood | 2242 | Macdonald ..... K Nixon & Co |
| Borderer | 2335 | Black ..... T Morrison & Co |
| Clematis | 2329 | Davies ..... James Mackintoss & Co |
| Dumra | 762 | Outbush ..... M M & Co |
| Fankdale | 3100 | Kidel ..... W & A G & Co |
| Garscube | 2297 | Storey ..... W & A G & Co |
| Inchmarlo | 2637 | Floster ..... K Nixon & Co |
| Joydene | 2277 | Yule ..... Bombay Co |
| Kola | 510 | Cole ..... M M & Co |
| Laigo Law | 2541 | Henderson ..... T Morrison & Co |
| Labuan | 2293 | Ross ..... W & A G & Co |
| Lamington | 2283 | Macphail ..... T Morrison & Co |
| Monsori | 1735 | Hanna ..... B & P S N Co |
| Moshtari | 1109 | Gore ..... Bo & Persia Co |
| Nawab | 2041 | Benson ..... T Morrison & Co |
| Nownel Bahr | 178 | Macoda ..... Sultan of Muscat |
| Norfolk | 2506 | Borey ..... G Cotton & Co |
| Rao Bera | 2497 | Morris ..... S Wallace & Co |
| Shahalum | 1918 | Davison ..... M'tins ..... H A Hassum |
| Shah Amcer | 1921 | Ledbertter ..... A. H. Hassum |
| Singapore | 2736 | Taylor ..... K Nixon & Co |
| Sirsa | 1675 | Tipper ..... M M & Co |
| Strathfillan | 2810 | Hilton ..... W & A Graham & Co |
| Scharzfels | 3558 | Bathmann ..... W & A Graham & Co |
| Thornbeck | 2348 | Shotton ..... Shaw Wallace & Co |
| Wearbeck | 2446 | Thompson ..... T Morrison & Co |
| Wearmouth | 2339 | Cattle ..... |
| Xima | 146 | Mahomed ..... Shah S N Co |

### VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Clan Urquhart | 3757 | M'pherson | A'werp | 15-6 | F M&Co |
| F Orissa | 3523 | Kedslie | | N F M M & Co | |
| G Naderi | 1169 | Gray | Jeddah | 13-6 | B & P S N Co |
| H Kanzler | 1864 | Michellien | Z'bar | 8-6 | A Strandes |
| K Wing Aleppo | 2536 | | Hull | 13-6 | F Muir & Co |
| K Islami | 1604 | Newby | Repairing | 13-6 | B & P S N Co |
| L Oceana | 3507 | Hayward | London | 20-6 | P & O Co |
| M Peninsular | 3047 | Aden | Palmer | 13-6 | P & O Co |
| N Glenaffrie | 2650 | Craig | Baltimore | 13-6 | W & A G & Co |
| P Gloomm | 2248 | Learmouth | M'brough | 13-6 | K N & Co |
| Q Eden Hall | 2332 | Masoon | M'Goa | 9-6 | K Nixon & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahaduri | 529 | Fakeera | G Ports | 6-6 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Courland | 760 | Ebrahim | Repairing | 9-6 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Indravati | 513 | Fakeera | M'Goa | 6-6 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Kaveri | 553 | Mahomed | B'nagar | 6-6 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Sabarmati | 524 | Mahomed | K'chi | 8-6 | Bo S N Co Ld |

M W D D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kirklee | 2275 | Watson | N F | W & A G & Co | |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Majidi | 1857 | Coates | Mauritius. 8-6 B & P S N Co |
| 2 | Circassia | 4315 | Haig | L'pool. 14-6 W & A G & Co |
| 3 | R Rubattino | 2682 | Saccone | Genoa 15-6 F & P S N Co |
| 5 | Wakamiy Maru | 3457 | Yanawala | Kobe 13-6 N Y K |
| 6 | Garryvall | 2455 | McClure | N F W & A G & Co |
| 7 | Birkhall | 2738 | Jones | Genoa. 11-6 W & A G & Co |
| 8 | Culna | 3963 | Maclachlan | M'brough 13-6 M M & Co |
| 9 | Weissenfels | 2458 | Siebjee | K'chi 13-6 W & A G & Co |
| 10 & 11 | Devanha | 4785 | Hide | Shanghai 10-6 P & O Co |
| 12 | Marmora | 5239 | Weston | Shanghai 24-6 P & O Co |
| 15 | Wellington | 3626 | Hasking | Hamburg. 13-6 J M & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Shandon s | Stiles | Cardiff, April 2 |
| 6 | Clan Colquhourn s | Summer | Newport, Apl 28 |
| | City of Karachi s | Snow | Glasgow, May 2 |
| | Linga s | McDiarmed | Karachi June 4 |
| | Lady Gordon s | Butler | Colombo May 30 |
| 7 | Fairport s | Greig | Calcutta May 24 |
| | Kola s | Cole | Busreh May 30 |

### DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Persia s | Haughton | London |
| | Vadala s | LeFernvre | Calcutta, &c |
| | Stanley Hall s | Henderson | Java |
| | Umsinga s | Robertson | Hull, &c |
| | Musician s | Woolfender | Rotterdam, &c |
| 7 | Ballochmyle s | Curtis | Calcutta |

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Marmora, for London, &c
„ Orissa, for Calcutta, &c
„ Shandon, for London, &c

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessels. | Names. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Lama | E B Herst | Rangoon |
| | Nonsuch | H J Alston | Nagapatam |
| | Scindia | A G Abbott | Akyab |
| | Maharaja | R W White | Port Blair |

DEPARTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Shahzada | A H Mackinon | Chittagong |
| | Tinhow | T R Kidd | Cape Port |
| | Shirley | J T Burns | Madras |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 28 | Clan Shaw | Liverpool |
| 31 | Holywell | London |
| June | | |
| 2 | Wildenfels | Antwerp |
| 3 | Clan Gordon | Coast |
| 3 | Lawada | Calcutta |
| 4 | Lord Kelvin | Calcutta |

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maciness, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 5th instant.

The P and O, S N Co's steamer Mongolia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 6th instant.

The City Line steamer Sandonhall, left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 6th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—9,100 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 900 bales cotton fly and waste. H E Bode and Sons; 75 bales wool, B Curbham; 27 bales wool, C Joosuf.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—40 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Aleppo s—1 bale carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales cotton, Sorabji Framji and Co; 80 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 40 bales fibre, 300 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissinfels s—110 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 1,700 cwts castorseed, 964 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 203 cwts gum, 1,700 cwts weedseed, 301 cwts grain, Baner and Krause; 203 cwts gum, S Damji and Co; 6 bales hides, A Visram; 275 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,033 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birkhall s—1,406 cwts rapeseed and 200 cwts Groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton Volkat Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Shandon s—7,000 cwts mussoor, 9,880 cwts cotton-seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 tons oldiron, N Futchally and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers; 1,004 cwts rapeseed, 4,920 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts teelseed Show Wallace and Co; 600 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Birkhall s—36 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 1,996 cwts linseed, J Fachire; 3 tons oldiron C Bogiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart and Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubattino s.—100 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co. 50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R. Rubattino s.—2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros. 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R. Rubattino s.—6,750 cwt. teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakamiya Maru s.—814 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s.—500 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co; 1,700 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Wakamiya Maru s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, B. Shamjee and Co; 1,000 bales cotton G. Dossa and Co; 600 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Wakamiya Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha

FOR ASAKA.

Wakamiya Maru s—600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

Devanha s—1,000 bales cotton, B. Shamjee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Co.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th June.

192—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th May:—

Pilotage Statement:—

| | For week ending 22nd May 1908. | Total from 1st April to 22nd May 1908. | For week ending 22nd May 1907. | Total from 1st April to 22nd May 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into Harbour. | 28 | 183 | 21 | 189 |
| Vessels piloted out of Harbour. | 23 | 165 | 27 | 186 |
| Vessels transported ..... | 15 | 98 | 22 | 156 |
| Vessels attended to ..... | 3 | 20 | 2 | 9 |
| Vessels warped ..... | 1 | 4 | ... | 10 |

### ARRIVALS PER S. S. "SCINDIA."

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia" is due to arrive in ombay on the morning the 10th instant, with the following passengers:—

Anderson, Miss C H
Cotgrave, Col E C B
Cowie, Mrs and Infant
Crofton's Mrs, Child and Nurse
Evans, Miss G
Gem, Capt G
Henson, Lt G N
Humphery, Miss
Hutchings, Miss
Kirkland, Lt T
Torkington, Capt O M

MEH HUNG CHUN, COUNCILLOR of the Board of Punishment and Special Commissioner of Justice and Prisons, China, has arrived in Calcutta and is at present staying at the Grand Hotel. His visit to India is for the purpose of studying the prison system of this country. During his stay in Calcutta, facilities will be afforded him of visiting the Presidency and Alipore Central Jails and examining the conditions under which prisoners are housed and managed.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAHAN—May 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. T. Gahan (Jessop and Co.), of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—May 20, at the Civil Engineering College, Howrah, Dist. Bengal, the wife of Thomas H nry Richardson of Tyaquin, Co. Galway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NACHMANN—IRVINE—May 31, at Jullundur, Alexis Levy-Nachmann of Amritsar, to Helen Ada, daughter of the late Octavius Butler Irvine, Madras Civil Service.

STEVENAGE—PHILIPSZ—June 3, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Georgetown, Madras, by the Rev. Father J. Meyer, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Vepery, Harry Albert Stevenage, son of Mr. J. J. Stevenage, of the Bank of Madras, to Hermione Agnes, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Philipsz, of Vepery, Madras.

DEATHS.

BOWEN—May 22, at Calcutta, Francis John Gregory, youngest son of the Rev. Crauford Townshend Bowen, of Darlington, Durham, England, aged 37 years.

MOTHER ST. PETER—June 1, at Simla, the Rev. Mother St. Peter of the Congregation of Jesus and Marie.

MURPHY.—June 2, at Cuttack, at the Judge's House, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Murphy, Survey the India, aged 55 years.


**H. T. BINKS,**
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

**FIRE**
**AT KEMP & Co., Ld.,**
**BOMBAY.**

WE beg to INFORM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who have lately sent us ORDERS kindly REPEAT THEM as these have been entirely destroyed?

Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 5-51m., 6-1a.; Low water, 0-30m., 11-15m.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

Elton Cup Hockey Tournament—Semi-final—Y. M. C. A. Juniors vs. Parsi Pioneers—Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 14th, Full Moon, 7h. 25-2m. p. m.; June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m.; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1-15m. p.m.; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 9.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation. Aurangabad Mills, Ordinary General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1 m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m. High water, 7-7m., 6-59 a.; Low water, 1-17 m., 1-0 a.

Wednesday, June 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m. High water, 8-12m., 7-55a.; Low water, 1-57m., 2-2a.

Thursday, June 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 9-8m., 8-46a; Low water, 2-35m., 2-57a.

Friday, June 12.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Poona from Mahableshwar. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. High water, 9-57m., 9-34a.; Low water, 3-13m., 3-48a.

Saturday, June 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. High water, 10-43m., 10-20a.; Low water, 3-52m., 4-37a.

FIRE ON R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in the hold of the R. I. M. S. Hardinge which is lying in the wet basin at the Government Dockyard; but it was immediately put out. The cause of the fire is supposed to be due to sulphur stowed in it for fumigation purposes. The damage done is slight.

### ALLEGED MURDER.

ON Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan charged one Dulabh Nagursee, a Hindu lad, with murdering one Dawood Bala on the 3rd instant in Khoja street. The accused, after committing the alleged offence, ran away but was subsequently arrested. Inspector Hassan asked for a remand in order to enable the Police to make further enquiries. The case was remanded to the 11th instant.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 6.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a heavy duststorm, followed by thunder and rain, passed over this city. A little after 6 o'clock, another storm and more rain followed. The day previous the maximum temperature of 115° was reached and the storm in no wise reduced the heat; in fact, the night was the most oppressive yet experienced, the thermometer reading 90°.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The Eastern end of the trough of low pressure extends into Orrisa and nearly general rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal, Assam and North Bihar, and local rain in Bengal: while skies have become moderately to heavily clouded over nearly the whole division.

The rainfall and clouds have further diminished in Burma; only a few light falls of rain have occurred on the Coast.

The heat depression in the Punjab has disappeared.

In South India a few light falls of rain have occurred, chiefly associated with thunderstorm; at Colombo, there has been a fall of one and half inches.

The principal amounts of rain are—Dibrugarh, Chittagong and Jeshore, one and half inches; Sibsagar, Barisal and Narayanganj, one inch; Cherrapoonji, four inches; and Jalpaiguri, two inches.

The air is considerably drier than usual in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the Hills of the Submontane Districts of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and the north of the Peninsula; temperature is in moderate to large excess in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, East and South Punjab, Hyderabad and the Central Madras Coast.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in North-East India, excluding the Western Districts. A few falls are likely in Burma and South India.

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The rainfall has been general in Tenasserin, but local in other parts of Burma. In North-East India, the rainfall has diminished and has been only local in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The principal amounts of rainfall are—Mergui, Tavoy, Bhamo and Mymensingh, one and half inches.

Skies are heavily overcast in North-East India and moderately clouded in Burma.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, local rain in Upper Burma and a few falls in North-East India and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 6th June 1908 was 29,811 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfal since 1st June. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire(Sea) | 94·6 | 78·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muskat | 108·3 | 99·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Multan | 115·8 | 87·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rawalpindi | 111·4 | 75·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Lahore | 116·4 | 78·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Sirsa | 112·3 | 89·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ambala | 110·5 | 76·0 | ... | 0·02 |
| Delhi | 111·7 | 93·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Agra | 111·5 | 93·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mainpuri | 117·3 | 95·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jhansi | 112·8 | 92·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Cawnpore | 112·9 | 91·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Allahabad | 112·1 | 93·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jacobabad | 110·1 | 82·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Karachi | 94·4 | 81·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ajmer | 103·9 | 84·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jaipur | 107·2 | 86·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Kotah | 109·0 | 88·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhuj | 95·6 | 78·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Dwarka | 88·3 | 86·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Veraval | 85·2 | 82·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rajkot | 100·9 | 77·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 101·6 | 79·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Surat | 93·1 | 81·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ahmedabad | 105·6 | 80·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Deesa | 104·8 | 79·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Neemuch | 101·5 | 77·7 | ... | ... |
| Indore | 102·1 | 76·1 | ... | ... |
| Jubbulpore | 109·0 | 77·8 | ... | ... |
| Sangor | 105·6 | 84·0 | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad | 108·1 | 83·9 | ... | 0·03 |
| Khandwa | 107·2 | 80·1 | ... | ... |
| Akola | 107·7 | 80·1 | ... | ... |
| Amraoti | 108·8 | 81·8 | ... | ... |
| Nagpur | 106·1 | 79·6 | 0·09 | 0·32 |
| Chanda | 108·5 | 87·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Raipur | 107·7 | 80·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bombay | 92·2 | 82·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ratnagiri | 91·3 | 82·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mormugao | 91·5 | 82·2 | 0·01 | 0·01 |
| Karwar | 90·3 | 81·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Malegaon | 103·4 | 74·6 | ... | 0·12 |
| Ahmednagar | 99·9 | 72·0 | ... | 0·15 |
| Poona | 97·0 | 72·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Sholapur | 103·3 | 77·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bijapur | 99·7 | 73·7 | ... | 0·19 |
| Belgaum | 90·8 | 67·6 | ... | 0·03 |
| Aurangabad | 102·7 | 74·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 106·9 | 85·2 | 0·03 | 0·07 |
| Hyderabad | 104·8 | 83·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mangalore | 83·2 | 76·9 | 0·17 | 0·94 |
| Calicut | 83·8 | 76·6 | 0·32 | 0·44 |
| Cochin | 88·7 | 76·8 | ... | 0·04 |
| Colombo | 88·0 | 76·5 | 1·28 | 1·44 |
| Masulipatam | 109·8 | 86·1 | ... | 0·03 |
| Bellary | 101·0 | 74·8 | 0·32 | 0·32 |
| Cuddapah | 107·2 | 82·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Madras | 105·0 | 86·0 | ... | 0·02 |
| Bangalore | 92·3 | 68·3 | 0·30 | 0·30 |
| Coimbatore | 98·4 | 72·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Trichinopoly | 105·6 | 75·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Negapatam | 99·4 | 78·0 | ... | 0·00 |

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, 6th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud, is reported except at Delhi where heavy cloud persists. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess at Multan while elsewhere it is either equal or still below the average. Weather is much warmer than usual at a few stations at night and nearly everywhere during the day. Winds are southerly in the south and northerly or westerly over the rest of the Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Unusually high maximum and minimum temperatures are reported, the greatest excess being at Mainpuri where the maximum was 11° and the minimum 13° above normal. Wind are south-westerly or westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has decreased at Karachi but skies are still moderately clouded there while they remain clear in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess at night at Jaipur. Winds are northerly in the northern districts of Rajputana but westerly elsewhere.

The Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded except in Central India West. Humidity is normal or varies slightly on either side of the normal. Usual temperature conditions prevail. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur has had 0·09 inch of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies continue clear in the north and west but are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or less than the average. Temparature is generally in excess during the day but normal at night. Westerly winds prevail.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased at Bombay where it is now only light but skies remain moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has decreased and is generally slightly below normal. The maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is high. Karwar has a calm but winds are northerly at Mormugao and westerly over the rest of the Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Very light rain has fallen at Nizamabad. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual everywhere. Day temperature is largely above the average but night temperature is normal except at Hyderabad where it is 7° in excess. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

General Remarks.—A fresh depression is shown lying over the western districts of the Punjab. Heavy rain has been received at Colombo and light rain on the Malabar Coast. This fact together with the moderate decrease of press at Colombo and the further slight fall of the barometer on the Malabar Coast, taken in connection with the light and variable winds there, seems to indicate that the unsettled conditions noticed yesterday have not passed away and are possibly due to a temporary advance of the monsoon winds.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## LAND REVENUE SUSPENSIONS.

### Revised Rule.

A Press Note issued yesterday says:—

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following revised rule should be substituted for No. 7 of the Rules relating to the grant of Suspensions and Remissions of Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, published with Press Note No. 2703, dated 13th March 1907:—

Rule 7.—When the assessment includes a separate rate for water advantages, then if the water fails to such an extent that—

(*a*) no irrigated crop, or an irrigated crop not exceeding 4 annas.

(*b*) an irrigated crop exceeding 4 annas but not exceeding 6 annas, is grown,

(*a*) the whole,

(*b*) one-half,

of the portion of assessment which represents the water-rate should, in the case of all occupants, be remitted without suspension. When such remissions are of incons

# CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### THE BORDER PATHAN.

The "Indian Daily News."—The old, old story; lust of plunder, excisions of Mullahs, demarkations and surveys, hard times on the hills; raids; counter-raids; and scuttle! What are the problems that have been elucidated? Nothing that we can be sure about. Rather it would be more accurate to say that the Pathan puzzle of ten years ago has become more puzzling for all we have learnt and for all the Despatches that Secretaries of State have written. So far it any rate as the Afghan aspect of the affair is concerned, the position to-day is distinctly worse than it was ten years ago. For then we had a strong ruler of Afghanistan, whereas we have now to deal with a weak Amir and a more than ordinarily slippery customer. We vainly imagined that the Durand agreement relieved us from the friction formerly involved in the existence of the undefined and debateable land lying between India and Afghanistan. The extension of our obligations on the border involved a corresponding extension of the obligations of the Amir under the Durand Agreement of November, 1893. We then raised the subsidy we pay to the Amir from 12 to 18 lakhs, in view of the additional obligations cast upon him by the Agreement. The sequel shows that the Amir has not realised his responsibilities towards us, either under the Kabul Treaty of 1880 or the Durand Agreement of 1893. As we pointed out a few days ago, it is a mistake to suppose that the Amir has any foreign policy which is independent of our own. By the Kabul Threaty, we undertook to see that no foreign Power intefered with Afghanistan or threatend its integrity or independence, subject to the condition that "Your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to your external relations." It follows from this that the Amir has surrendered his foreign policy into our keeping. Moreover, the Amir is under obligation to us to watch over the frontier passes of the mountains to India, and to maintain sufficient control over the main routes connecting Afghanistan with India. How has he discharged the obligations both under the Kabul Treaty and the Durand Agreement? He has flouted us in the most intolerable manner in connection with the Anglo-Russian Convention. He has apparently got the notion into his head that his "sovereign rights" have been ignored in the Anglo-Russian Convention. We are partly to blame for this for the conferment of the title of "His Majesty," one of the fruits of the Sir Louis Dane Mission, has clearly turned the Amir's head. It is said, for instance, that the Amir has been offended because he is not mentioned by name in the Convention and because there is a total absence of any reference to the new title we have conferred on our subsidised ally. Now, Prof. Vambery points out that Russia has a vassal in Central Asia in the person of the Amir of Bokhara, whom of course the Russians have never dreamed of dignifying with a misleading title. The Amir of Bokhara is a mere "His Highness." Russia's reluctance to officially recognise the litle we have conferred on our vassal is perfectly understandable. But the Amir understands these things differently. Anyway the matter is scarcely worth serious attention. If the Amir really thinks that by withholding his concent to the Anglo-Russian Convention, he can stop the progress of our understanding with the great Northern Power, he is of course very much mistaken. He knows very well that his boasted sovereign rule will not be worth six month's purchase if our support were withdrawn. Therefore, it is simply childish of him to imagine that his withholding his consent to the Anglo-Russian Convention matters anything to us. He is bound by the obligations of the Kabul Treaty to follow unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relations. That is the last word on it.

### PUNJAB LAND ALIENATION ACT.

"The Morning Post."—The working of the above act for the past year appears to have been fairly satisfactory, if we may judge from the official review which forms a supplement to last week's "Punjab Gazette." It is, however, as yet too early to gauge the effect of the abolition of the statutory agriculturist. The only new tribes notified in the past year were the Awans in the Amritsar district, the Khaggas, Samis and Gujars in Lyallpur, and the Arams, in Muzaffargarh.

As regards permanent and temporary alienations, we note that the Local Government is watching the tendency to evade the provisions of the law by granting long leases which are in effect equivalent to mortgages. The Financial Commissioner is prepared to concur in the view that the restriction imposed by section 58 of the Punjab Tenancy Act cannot be held to be overridden by section 11 of the Alienation of Land Act, and that the latter does not give an occupancy tenant greater power of alienation, as against his landlord than the former Act permits; but the question is one for the revenue courts to decide.

A comparison of the figures of transfers of land in the past year with those of the previous year losses perhaps some of its value from the fact that the earlier period was one of scarcity in a part of the province, while the past year was a favourable one. But after making all allowance for the difference in conditions, it is quite clear that as regards sales at least there has been steady progress in the desired direction. The amount of land permanently transferred was less than in any year since the passing of the Act: while the average price per acre, calculated on the total area, which was only Rs. 37 in the year after the Act passed, has now risen to Rs. 56. As regards mortgages, the redemptions have shown a continued and most encouraging increase. During each of the last three years the area redeemed has exceeded the area mortgaged; and during the past year the combined area of the land redeemed by agricultural tribes and mortgaged to them was 290,000 acres greater than the land which they have lost by mortgage. With regard to the figures showing the total cultivated area of the province under mortgage it may be noted that the full effect of the yearly redemptions in reducing the total cultivated mortgaged area will not be apparent for some years, as the latter figure is taken from the village "statement of ownership, mortgages and assignments" which is revised only every fourth year. While, however, the figures of redemptions are satisfactory, it must be noted that the area mortgaged during the year exceeds that mortgaged during the preceding year, and is, in fact, higher than in any year since the passing of the Act. This is no doubt due in part to the action of landowners in redeeming lands under mortgage in order to remortgage them to greater advantage. And in any case, it must be remembered that a very large proportion of the mortgages executed since the passing of the Act are self-extinguishing, and the figures relating to mortgages have not therefore the same importance as they had before 1901. The real effect of the Act in regard to mortgages will be seen in a few years time when, if the redemptions continue at the present rate, a very substantial reduction may be expected in the total mortgaged area of the province.

Allusion is made to the question which has frequently been discussed, as to whether special protection should be given to the weaker tribes by grouping them separately from the stronger. The statistics seem to show that the Rajputs and Dogars have been losing some ground to the advantage of their more thrifty neighbours, of whom the most enterprising are the Jats. At the same time the position is by no means clear. In transactions among agricultural tribes only, the Jats have made a net gain of 6,255 acres by mortgage, but have lost 1,313 acres by sale. Up to the present the figures on either side are small; and it is generally agreed that the time is not yet ripe for action with a view to protect the weaker agricultural tribes from the stronger.

### THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

The "Madras Mail":—His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, retires in November and will be succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council. It has been reported that the retirement of Sir Andrew Fraser is due to a difference between himself and the Government of India regarding the present state of affairs in Bengal. This is not the case, however, he is retiring because him term of office expires in November, and he has long been anticipating the time when he can divest himself of the cares of office and retire to his beloved Scotland, where he has been building a comfortable house in which to spend his well-earned rest and leisure. The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal has never been a sinecure, and during the greater portion of the time that the office has been held by Sir Andrew Fraser it has been a very trying and exacting post. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Sir Andrew Fraser is not anxious to maintain the strain longer than is necessary. He has already put in thirty-seven years of service, almost the whole of it being spent in the Central Provinces Commission, of which he rose to be Officiating Chief Commissioner before he was appointed President of the Police Commission, in which capacity he visited the Madras Presidency. His service in the Central Provinces was twice previously interrupted, once in the cold weather of 1893-94, when he was appointed a member of the Hemp Drugs Commission, and again in 1898, when he officiated as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. His ability as a Central Provinces official and his work on the Hemp Drugs Commission gained for him a C. S. I., and his work on the Police Commission secured well deserved promotion to the knighthood of that order. As Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal he has had a very difficult task to perform, and it would be impossible to expect that he or any other official in his place would lay down the reins of office conscious of having obtained the approval of all the people he has been called upon to rule. But he has done his best, and has, on the whole, steered a safe course.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker knows Bengal well, having served in it in every capacity till he was translated to the Government of India, first as Secretary to the Finance and Commerce Department and then as Finance Member of Council. In this position he had the good fortune to present two "prosperity" Budgets, before famine came this year to upset his calculations. One can only hope for him that the office to which he has now been appointed will find him equally fortunate and successful as he has been in the past. His successor in the Finance Membership has not yet been appointed, but we should think that Mr. W. S. Meyer stands a good chance. He has been general utility man to the Government of India for some time, organising and re-organising Departments in which financial knowledge and ability are required. His permanent appointment is Secretary on the Financial Department to which he reverted after doing duty in the Army Department. Since then, however, he has been a member of the Decentralisation Commission and is now at Home in connection with the drafting of its Report. Nothing has yet been settled regarding Mr. Baker's proceeding on leave prior to taking up the onerous duties of his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It may be taken as practically certain, however, that such leave will be granted to him in accordance with the usual practice in such cases, since a Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to only one absence of six months in the whole of the five years of tenure.

### THE DERBY.

The "Madras Mail":—The in and out running of the leading two-year-old colts and fillies last season prepared us for what has been termed the most open race for the Derby on record in recent years, and nothing has transpired since the opening of flat racing this year, a little more than two months ago, to show that any one of the leading animals engaged was so much better than the others that it had an almost certain chance of winning. No one, however, was prepared for the great upset that has taken place—the veriest outsider, a 100 to 1 chance, winning by two lengths, with another outsider second. We have to go back to 1898, Jedda's year, before we can find a parallel to the race which has just been run. When the first telegrams of the Derby betting began to be received it was seen that Perrier, the King's horse, was an undoubted favourite. His victory in the Forty-second Biennial at Newmarket, in very moderate company it must be admitted, only served to instal him more firmly in public favour. Why, it is difficult to say, except that there seems to have been an impression abroad that the King's ill-luck on the Turf had lasted long enough, and that Perrier was going to emulate the deeds of his great sire. Persimmon, and in inaugurate another winning epoch for His Majtsty.

The result of the race for the Two thousand Guineas, however, displaced the popular idol from his pedestal, and his place was taken by the winner of that race, Norman III, an American-bred and owned horse, belonging to Mr. A. Belmont, the President of the American Jockey Club, who brought Rock Sand, the Derby winner of 1903, for £25,000, There was, however, little reliance to be placed on the result of the Guineas. The weather conditions and the going were so utterly bad that it was well within the bounds of probability that had the race been run again, a totally different result would have been secured. At any rate, since then Norman III, with the exception of brief periods, has had pride of place in the betting, though at various times Perrier and Mountain Apple headed him or divided the honours. On Saturday last, on the the strength of a trial, Perrier assumed his former place at the head of the betting; but more recently he gave place to, Mountain Apple, a "dark horse", belonging to Mr. Buchanan, from which, evidently, much was expected. Other horses which were considered to have a chance were Mr. Hall Walker's White Eagle, and Sir Archibald, Llangwm only recently came into the betting, due to his win in the race for the Victoria Cup at Hurst Park, and the same may be said of the Duke of Portland's Primer, who ran third to Mercutio and St. Wolf in the Newmarket Stakes. Of Signorinetta we know little or nothing. The filly never came into the betting at all, and her indifferent performance in the One Thousand Guineas and the Newmarket Stakes did not improve her following in the market. How little was thought of her is demonstrated when she started at 100 to 1 against, 40 to 1 being the price of Primer. Signorinetta is a bay or brown filly by Chaleureux—Signorina, and is owned by Chevalier Ginistrelli. She ran no less than six times as a two-year-old and only won once, the Criterion Nursery at Newmarket, at the fag end of the season. In her first two races, she was twice beaten by White Eagle without any difficulty. Primer did very little as a youngster, his only appearance being in the Criterion Stakes, when he ran second to French Partridge, Norman III being third. Llangwm, on the other hand, had a most successful season last year. He ran nine races, won five, the first four in succession, and was only unplaced once.

From the details given in the telegram, the race was run under perfect conditions, so there is no accounting for the extraordinary result. In 1898, the race was run under such unfavourable conditions that it was not surprising that anything that could stand up in the heavy going was bound to win in the end. This was not the case the other day; and it remains to be seen if Signorinetta's victory was a fluke, and whether, like Jeddah, she will be heard of no more, or whether she is opening a brilliant racing career. She is one of the very few fillies to whom the great race has fallen, the only other that we can trace being the Duke of Westminster's "Shotover," who won in 1882.

# BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## June Meeting.

The following is a Preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 20th June, at 12 o'clock noon.

I.—QUESTIONS ASKED BY HONOURABLE MEMBERS:—

Questions put by the Honourable Sheikh Sadik Ali walad Sheikh Sher Ali:—

1. Will Government be pleased to say, if the Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind have submitted a new scheme for pleaders in Sind, in which the examination for the District Pleaders is altogether abolished and the standard for the High Court pleaders raised to that of the University examination for the degree of LL.B., limiting the admission at that examination to graduates of the Bombay University?

2. Is it a fact that more than half of the parties who go before the Courts in Sind are Mahomedans, and that this raising of the standard will shut the doors of the profession to Mahomedan candidates? Is it the case that there are many Third Class and Second Class Magistrates and Subordinate Judges in Sind, and that it would be very expensive for parties in petty cases to engage pleaders of high status, as a rule, pleaders who have passed the Lower Standard being commonly engaged by parties owing to the petty nature of the cases?

3. Have Government received any memorial from the Sukkur Anjuman-i-Islam protesting against the proposals of the Judicial Commissioners?

4. Is it the case that last year the sluice heads of most of the private water-courses *ex* the Begari Canal between its regulator near the mouth of the Mirwah somewhere at its 38th mile up to its end where it discharges into the Idanwah and Sirwah were reduced in their breadth by masonry structures and it is contemplated by the Irrigational Department to further reduce their breadth with a view to stop rice cultivation and to allow only so much water as should suffice to irrigate one-third area of each holding?

5. Is it a fact that the part of the Begari Canal mentioned above was mainly excavated by the Zamindars at their own cost, Government having contributed only a small share of expenditure amounting to about a lakh of rupees?

6. Does not the restriction of rice cultivation apply only to those new Government Canals which were constructed at the time the orders of Government contained in Commissioner in Sind's Special Circular No. 41, dated the 7th May 1894, were issued or were to be constructed after that time and not to old Government Canals?

7. Will Government be pleased to inquire into the rights of the Zamindars whose water-courses are being dealt with in this way?

8. Will Government be pleased to state what correspondence (if any) have passed between them and the Public Works Department on the subject of the reduction in breadth of the water-courses *ex* the Begari Canal?

II.—PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2496, dated the 28th December 1907—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the City of Bombay Police Charges Law.

2. Reply to question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July, 1907.

3. Reply to question No. 6 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

4. Reply to question No. 7 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

5. Reply to question No. 8 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

6. Reply to question No. 9 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

7. Reply to question No. 10 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th September, 1907.

8. "Ad interim" report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1907 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898).

9. Reply to question No. 11 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

10. Reply to question No. 9 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

11. Reply to question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

12. Reply to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind "alias" Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

13. Reply to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

14. Reply to question No. 12 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

15. Reply to question No. 14 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th September 1907.

16. Reply to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind "alias" Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

17. Reply to questions Nos. 8 and 9 put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harital Setalvad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd June 1907.

18. Reply to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Sir Pherozesha Mehta at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

19. Reply to question No. 17 put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th July 1907.

20 Reply to question No. 11 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th September 1907.

III.—EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

IV.—BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. A Bill to amend the Government Occupants (Sind) Act, 1899—"First Reading."

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"BLACKIE," the only cat in the world with a private fortune of £8,000, has died at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, being chloroformed to end his pain when it was seen that his illness was hopeless. "Blackie" and his sister "Pinkie" were (the "Telegraph" says) left £8,000 by Mr. Benjamin Dilley, of Wilkesbarre, the income to be used in providing for them as long as they lived. They were born in 1892, and were Mr. Dilley's favourite pets until his death in 1905. Before providing the money for their maintenance he appointed a Miss Addie Ruch to take care of them, and she is to have a substantial pension until her death.


## HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Gerrard Rd., London, Eng.


# MARRIAGE MARKET MOVEMENTS.

## The Rules of the Game in India.

"Required."—A beautiful Dhaighar Kshatriya Girl, aged about years 13-15 (belonging to Khana Kapur and Mehra), for a very rich and wealthy and respectable family widower gentleman, aged about 35. Apply to. . . ."

"Matrimonial Notice."—A young widower of 30 (Khatri Khukhrain Sahni) holding a respectable Government post of Rs. 100 per mensem with very good prospect in the near future, and being a well off "zemindar" wishes to marry a beautiful, well-educated girl of not less than 16 years of age. He will prefer one from the district of Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum, Shahpur, or Gujrat, etc.

These notices in the advertisement columns of a Punjab paper are typical of the age, says the "Civil and Military Gazette." On the one hand, modern advancement has suggested the use of the columns of the newspaper in place of the time-honoured barber as a medium of bringing parties together in matrimony; on the other, the advertisements themselves show that the persons concerned are bound by all the narrow restrictions that the incessant grouping and sub-grounding of Indian castes can possibly impose. The one advertiser insists on getting his bride from within three sections of the Dhaighar group of Khatris. There are only four sections in that group, which is at the very top of the hypergamous ladder. Hence it is clear that the gentleman's own section is Sethi because that is the fourth section of the group; had he been a bachelor, some surprise might have been shown at his confining his choice to the Dhaighar girls, because he is at liberty to choose a bride from the Dhaighar, Chaharghar, Baraghar, and Bunjahi. The Khatri caste is made up of these, 2 1/2, 4, 12, and 52 sections, arranged in groups descending in status. Girls must marry on their level or above, and men must marry on their level or below. Hence our Sethi friend, if a bachelor, could have chosen a wife from 71 sections. The reason for his limitation probably lies in his being a widower. If a girl, or rather her parents, can find a bridegroom who has not married before, it is done. Even in the West a beauty likes to feel that she is the first to inspire love. Our widower, however, knows that the Dhaighar girls are

A GREAT SOURCE OF ANXIETY

to their parents, because unable to marry beneath them, they have to compete in a crowded field under the handicap that Eastern opinion compels them, to win their prize before they are of age. Their fathers are consequently obliged to give very handsome dowries to the son-in-law, who is so kind as to take them off their hands. Our widower mentions that he is very rich and wealthy, and hence may perhaps scorn to take filthy lucre with his bride. He has his advantage in the fact that the parents will more gladly waive the question of his previous marriage, and that the girl herself will be less disposed to object to occupying a place that one has filled before her. The other gentleman, Mr. Sahni—spelt hiedeously Sawnhey by some—is also a widower, and he also has a limited field to choose from; and not finding what he wants within the circles that he knows, has had to anvertise. His group, he is careful to explain, is Khukhrain. Now the Khukhrains, otherwise known as Athzatias, form a group of eight sections, once Bunjahis, who, being disgusted at the haughty manner in which the Dhaighar and other superior groups treated their girls after condescending to marry them, have broken off into a compact group neither giving to nor taking from, any other sections but intermarrying among themselves. As a man may not marry within his own section, Mr. Sahni has only seven sections to pick a wife from, and if the guardians of girls in his neighbourhood are all on the look-out for a bachelor, he must widen his sphere of selection by advertisement.

These are but typical instances. Other advertisements are equally interesting; and one would like to have had a peep behind the scenes of subsequent negotiations. A match is sought for a well-educated Kapur girl, who wishes to marry an undergraduate, under 25, of Malhotra, (Mehra) Seth, and Khanna families. Her parents may well await the answers anxiously, because she has got to the perilously elderly age of sixteen. On the other hand, they are evidently people of position and education, and wish her to be married to an educated man. Still they stick out for their position in society, and are not prepared to lose status themselves by any "mesalliance." There are, however, plenty of signs in these advertisements that times are changing. For instance, we have the following: "Wanted for matrimony a young handsome Hindu girl of good family (caste and riches no object, but gentle habits essential) for a young gentleman holding post, Rs. 60. Interview before engagement necessary." Bother caste!

PEACE AND QUIET

with a comely face, is what is needed, and "Ibu-ul-Wakt" (the offspring of to-day) must see for himself and not through the eyes of a barber. Khatris are rigid enough, and are broken up into many peculiar groups. Aroras are freer. They are divided into two territorial division, the Utaradhish and Dakhnas, Westerners and Southerners, with a smaller division of Dahras. These can marry on equal grounds within their division but not outside it. There is an interesting case of a fourteen-years' old girl, who has passed the middle standard examination in Hindi, and also knows Sanskrit and Urdu. As a complement to the wisdom that has obtained education for her we read that her parents are ready to relax caste rules. She is an Utaradhi Arora and applications are invited from Dakhnas and Khatris. There is a parallel to this in a Dahra girl knowing English, Urdu and Nagri who is ready to marry into Utaradhi or any other higher caste. An independent, beautiful, young widower of 36 possessing a handsome amount of thousands and numerous golden ornaments of his previous wife, wishes to marry again. He does not mention his caste and is, apparently, prepared to let them all come.

Caste is one thing. Religion is another. "Wanted a match for a Sarin girl, aged 14. Sikh and one in Government service preferred." Here again the advertisement alone tells many tales. Caste is a question of matrimonial grouping, and religious beliefs have little to do with the matter. The endogamous group of Sarin Khatris may be either Hindus or Sikhs, and there is less bar to intermarriage than there is between Roman Catholics and Protestants. This accounts for, and is accounted for, by the way in which the religions run into each other. Still there is always a movement towards separatism, as the purists in the Golden Temple at Amritsar have recently shown, and it is natural that the father should hope for a son-in-law of his own persuasion. Naturally, too, in these days of

LIVE PROPAGANDA,

we see other parents insisting that none but Arya Samajists need apply. Again there is a tantalizing gap. Will a meat-eater or a vegetarian be accepted? Now this is a point which might touch the happiness of a family very nearly. The little maiden may have been educated to prepare meat in all kinds of tasty forms, and will be hard put to it when bound to dish up vegetables only. Many a home has been wrecked by a watery cabbage, or a tough steak. The Brahmscharis of the Gurukul may find the ideal life spoilt by petty details of this kind.

Of course, things are not as bad in the Punjab as in Bengal, where examinations have an important influence over the matrimonial market, and parents calculate their means and the advisability of paying largely for an M.A. son-in-law, or putting up with a B.A. or F.A. at somewhat cheaper rates. Still it is noticeable that here, too, considerable stress is laid on the stage of education that a boy has reached. But after all, this is an alternative to the details given of posts held by the elder suiters. Prosperity in these days depends largely on education. More interesting is the fact that much mention is made of the degree of education that the girl has reached. Few have attained the stage which the Arora girls, mentioned above, have reached; but some standard of knowledge either mentioned or asked for. This is reasonable enough; the educated youth of to-day is not content to mate with a superstitious household drudge, and although progress is slow, there is a steady movement towards female enlightenment among the upper classes of Hindus. Muhammadans of the Province have more girls and fewer restrictions, and backward still themselves, still retain many of the old prejudices against female education. Travel, however, opens the eyes as the following advertisement will show. "A young Muhammadan merchant in Australia wishes to correspond with an educated young Indian lady, about 20, who must be able to read and write English, and be able to assist in business. Fair complexion, well built, long hair. Photos to be exchanged after the first letter with a view to matrimony under two years." It would be interesting to know who the writer was and whether he was successful in his quest. It seems reasonable to suppose that he is Australian-born, and not an emigrant himself, because the thoughts are those of the West and not of the East.

# INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The final report on linseed crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—season 1907-08 (relating to period ending 30th April 1908) reads:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the area under linseed in the Central Provinces and Berar has represented some 26·60 per cent. of the total area under linseed crop in British India.

Details of the area and outturn of this season's linseed crop in each district of the Central Provinces and Berar are given in the annexed statement.

Character of the season.—This has already been described in the report on the wheat crop. The conditions have been most unfavourable in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions, which are the principal linseed growing tracts. Insufficiency of moisture, cloudy weather, frost, insects and absence of dew caused considerable damage to the crop throughout the provinces.

Area.—The area under linseed in the Central Provinces is now reported to be 498,818 acres as against 1,061,228 in the preceding year, a decrease of 53 per cent. It is 19 per cent. below the quinquennial and 3 per cent. above the decennial averages. In Berar, the area reported for the year falls short of the previous year's area by 42 per cent. and is also below the 5 and 10 years' averages by 61 and 65 per cent. Early cessation of rain prevented cultivators from sowing the crop very widely. The shrinkage in area is common to all districts (except Saugor, Hoshangabad and Betul) and is most marked in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni and the districts of Chhattisgarh.

Outturn.—Adverse climatic conditions greatly injured the crop. The districts of Damoh, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Drug and Raipur estimate fair outturns ranging from 60 to 80 per cent. of the normal. The yield in Amraoti (27), Yeotmal (24), Nagpur (16), Bhandara (15), and Buldana (10) is nominal. The crop has been a total failure in Akola (5). In the remaining districts the outturn ranges from 30 per cent. in Chanda to 52 per cent. in Balaghat. The district figures taken collectively for the Central Provinces and Berar work out to an average of 42 to 20 per cent. respectively. The outturn for both the Central Provinces and Berar together is estimated at 40 per cent. of the normal.

Exports.—The exports from the 1st October to the end of April during the past nine years are shown below:—

THOUSANDS OF MAUNDS.

| 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | 187 | 499 | 297 | 360 | 492 | 537 | 520 | 106 |

Only one previous year (1899-1900) shows so small an export.

The export trade is slightly above that of the preceding year, but it is far below that of 1903-04, 1904-05 and 1905-06.

Prices are nearly double those prevailing in the two preceding years. The rise is due to partial failure of the crop owing to continued drought and also to the large demand from the affected districts in the north of India.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

The final report on the wheat crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—season 1907-08 (relating to period ending 30th April 1908) reads:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the area under wheat in the Central Provinces and Berar has represented some 12·10 per cent. of the total area under wheat crop in British India. The ratio irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the Central Provinces and Berar has in the five years ending 1905-06 averaged (a) 38·7 per cent. and (b) 0·11 per cent. respectively.

The annexed statement gives details of the area and outturn of this season's crop in each of the districts of the Central Provinces and Berar.

Character of the season.—Since the last fortnight of September there has been very little rain and the plants have suffered not only from want of moisture but also from abnormal heat. Light rain which fell at the end of November throughout the provinces improved the condition of the crops considerably but December was rainless except in Chhattisgarh and but half the usual quantity of rain was received in January. Good showers fell in the first half of February in several districts. The cold weather showers though scanty were most opportune and greatly benefited the crop. But the soil was dry, the heat above normal and the usual dews did not fall. Frost in the Northern districts and hail in Nimar caused some loss. Even a normal harvest was therefore not to be expected.

Area.—The total area under wheat this season in the Central Provinces is returned at 2,470,601 against 3,274,124 acres. This is 25 per cent. below the area of 1906 and 10 per cent. below the quinquennial average and exceeds the average of 10 years by 11 per cent. The actual area as now reported falls short of that estimated in my second forecast by about 94,000 acres.

The wheat area in Berar is 286,920 acres. It is 35 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 20 and 12 per cent. respectively, less than the averages of the preceding five and ten years.

Outturn.—For the Central Provinces as a whole the outturn works out to 70 per cent. and for Berar to 47 per cent. of a normal crop. Only Damoh, Jubbulpore, Wardha, Drug and Raipur report an outturn which nearly approaches the normal. In the other districts where wheat is of importance, the yield generally ranges from 50 to 80 per cent.

Expressed in tons the outturn of this season's crop is estimated at 466,328 tons as compared with 831,536 in the preceding year. It is 44 per cent. less than last year 28 and 8 per cent. below the averages of the previous five and ten years, respectively. The outturn in Berar is 54 per cent. below that of the year 1906 and for Central Provinces and Berar together the yield is expected to be 68 per cent. of a normal crop. Want of sufficient moisture and consequent defective germination and absence of the usual dew mainly account for the poor outturn in the year under report.

Prices have risen higher than in the previous two years, 1906 and 1907, the demand for linseed for export has been considerable although the crop was much damaged.


## A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

### Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

### Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in those distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

## PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Brain-Fag |
| Influenza | Premature Decay | Exhaustion | Rheumatism |
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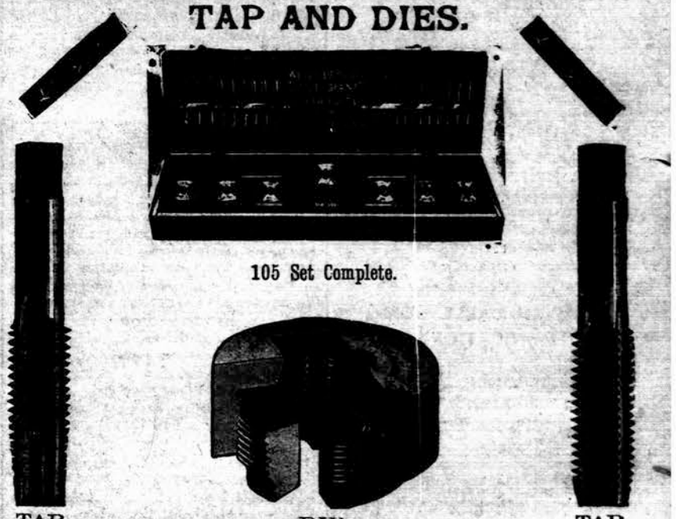

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| Set „ | 2 | „ | ¼ | „ „ | ½ | „ „ 1/16*ths.* | „ „ „ |
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| Set „ | 105 | „ | ¼ | „ „ | ½ | „ „ 1/16*ths.* | „ three taps. |
| Set „ | 107 | „ | ¼ | „ „ | 1 | „ „ 1/16*ths.* | „ „ „ |
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| Set „ | D D 5 | „ | ¼ | „ „ | ½ | „ „ 1/32*nds.* | „ one tap. |
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# SPORTING NEWS.

## HOCKEY.

### "Elton Cup" Tournament.

### AN EXCITING GAME AND A DRAW.

The second game in the Semi-finals of the above tournament was played on Saturday afternoon before a large crowd of spectators, between the Parsi Pioneers and the Y.M.C.A. Juniors and, after a very exciting contest, resulted in a draw. The sides were fairly well-matched and the superiority of the Association boys in dash was replied to by the Parsis with an exceptionally strong defence. The play during the first half was very level and the score of two goals each side was made during this period. In the second half, it was all attack on the part of the Association players and the Parsis were hard put to defend their flags, which they however did very gamely and succeeded in keeping the attackers at bay, and although the Y.M.C.A. pressed for all they were worth, no shot of theirs found the net, while the Parsis, on the other hand, were kept so much engaged in defending themselves, that they had no opportunity whatever of returning the attacks; two flying visits paid by them to the other end being checked at the Y. M. C. A. 25-line by Hildreth. Despite the vigorous defence of the Parsis, the Association men had many safe opportunities to score but their centre-forward missed most them, and if the game resulted in a draw, the blame must be laid at the door of George whose one-hand play, however much it may dazzle the public eye, was not very safe when tight positions were to be encountered.

As the game is to be replayed this afternoon, further remarks may be reserved, but we cannot fail to mention that the Parsis played a far better game than on the two past occasions.

From the bully-off, Y. M. C. A. at once opened attack and kept pressing the Parsi flags. Two shots by Quin and George having gone wide, Salts in a scrimmage opened account by sending the ball between the Parsi flags. A return attack followed and Chothia's shot missed the Association flags; then Lafrenais by splendid clearing centered the ball to Millar, and Cribb taking it up from him shot an easy goal. The ball was now in mid-field and again on the Parsi end, whence Khan taking it up ran for the opposite end and, though Lafrenais checked their rush for a while, Idawalla by an angular shot succeeded in sending it between the Association posts. Y. M. C. A. now pressed strongly and Spencer and Irani had their work cut out to defend their flags: then Khan again had a run to the opposite end and as Gutteridge was rushing forward to save, Poncha headed the ball in, thus equalizing the score. Play was up and down during the rest of the period. Score:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Y. M. C. A. Juniors | ... ... | 2 Goals. |
| Parsi Pioneers | ... ... | 2 Goals. |

On change of sides, Hildreth exchanged places with Dickson as left full-back. Play for a while was in mid-field, then the Y. M. C. A. began to press and secured a bully in front of the goal and Hildreth had a good chance but he hit miles too high. Play was confined now wholly to the Parsi ground and was very contested, the strong assaults of the attackers being met with a vigorous defence from the besieged. Time and again George had openings, but his one-hand play was his ruin: he either shot wide or missed the ball. The Parsis made two attempts to break but could not proceed far in the field. The Association men continued to sorround the Parsi flags till the Referee's whistle stopped the play, the match thus resulting in a draw. Score:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Y. M. C. A. Juniors | ... ... | 2 Goals, |
| Parsi Pioneer | ... ... | 2 Goals. |

TEAMS,

Y. M. C. A. Juniors:—
Goal—Gutteridge.
Backs—Dickson, Lafrenais.
Half-backs—Vase, Hildreth (Capt.), Miller.
Forwards—Salts, Quin, George, Cornfield, Cribb.
Parsi Pioneers:—
Goal—Guard.
Backs—Spencer, Irani.
Half-backs—Pavri, Khan, Motafram.
Forwards—Mistri, Poncha, Chothia (Capt.), Idawalla, Writer.
Referees—Messrs. Spilling and Sorab Davar.

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 7th June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | 6 | 1 | 40 p. m. | 8 | 5 |
| Teheran ... | 7 | 12 | 38 p. m. | 0 | 26 |
| Suez ..... | 7 | 2 | | 0 | 50 |

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (31-1-08).

Bhamo route to China right (6-6-08.)

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GRAND PRIX de PARIS.
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BOMBAY.

# ENGLISH RACING NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

### GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP.

Seldom have regular race-goers and acknowledged judges of form been so mystified and puzzled over a handicap. The Jubilee was so devoid of convictions, with unstable opinions, that backers were in a dilemma as to which horse they should trust. There were whispers for most of the runners, but at the sametime rumours were abroad detrimental to each. A good few had it that Dalkeith was not fancied, while others declared that he was expected by his connections and was really out for blood. Some people replied to the expression of opinion, that the soft going would be unsuitable to All Black with a disdainful shake of the head. As a matter of fact soft going is not to All Black's liking, and as good as was the fight he put up, he was decidedly unlucky. He was hampered at the bend and was squeezed on the rails down the straight for home. Stickup was sweating profusely: Menu was also in a similar predicament, so was Hayden. All Black seemed to view his task lightly, but he was beaten by the heavy going. He has turned out a big powerful horse, and to say that he was not fully trained would be incorrect. He was fit and ready as could be, and his coat shimmered like satin. Weathercock wore the rogue's badge and was lighter, and looked more businesslike than when he contested the Queen's Prize. Procope looked handsome, but still we have not seen the best of Mr. Joel's purchase, who is slowly but steadily coming on to form. Dalkeith was palpably trained to the hour, but was not so sprightly as when he was seen out in his last race. I fear he has seen his best days, and is getting too long in the tooth to threaten real danger; and unless he gets into mile handicaps within the 7st. 7lbs. mark, I am afraid he will disappoint. He whipped round no sooner the tapes flew up and took no part in the race. Var and Larig were looked upon as least dangerous: they were clean out of the reckoning and were the commoners of the party. Malua stripped hard and fit, but his stable had a wholesome dread of All Black, and as Dillon had never handled the son of Marco before, the element of doubt was more pronounced. His connections were sanguine that he would run well, but admitted a preference for All Black. Hayden's people in turn feared All Black, and as Hayden was supported, money came from the same quarter on All Black as a saver, and from beginning to end the wagering consisted of backing and hedging. Had Hayden the entire confidence of his stable, the betting returns would tell another tale. Procope opened favourite but did not maintain the lead in the market, as Malua, when going down to the post, did so in such a captivating style, that he found a great many friends, and his price soon contracted to nine to two, where he remained hard and fast. Malua is a horse of a tremendous stride, and sharp turnings are unsuitable to him. I feel positive that Malua wants a hard and a dryer course than what was at Kempton, before we can see the best of him. The race does not need much description, for Hayden was hardly fully extended, and even before entering the straight, it was abundantly clear that only an accident could deprive him of victory. The horse had a nice position next to the rails, running third to Bromus and Weathercock, who were leading. So they came for five furlongs when Bromus was finished with. Piper, seeing that Bromus was done with, immediately got up to Weathercock, thus cutting off any chance of the latter crossing in front of Hayden to the rails. Hugging the rails closely, Piper swung Hayden round the final bend with a clear lead of the field. Procope at this stage forged into second place, with All Black in hot pursuit and Malua in close attendance. Half way up the straight Procope challenged, but Hayden resisted it completely, and Randall seeing how easy Hayden was going and how futile it was for him to persevere, put down his hands. Then All Black made his effort, but the effectiveness of it was discounted by him trying for a too narrow opening between Hayden and the rails. All this time Malua was coming up and gaining ground inch by inch, and passing Procope got third. Hayden was lucky in winning, in as much that All Black was locked in and Malua had to come round, and at the finish he was going strongest.

### THE NEW MARKET STAKES.

The three-year-old form has been more or less conflicting; but it has been worse confounded than ever, after the decision of the New Market Stakes. If there was a surprise, here it was. People were struck dumb and could hardly realize that St. Wolf had won at the forlorn odds of twenty-five to one. Vamose, who was favourite and of whom great and doughty deeds were expected, to be run out of a place was beyond belief, and Mercuito to be beaten by one who was well astern of him in the Two Thousand Guineas, was hardly thought possible, but such the race turned out. The field consisted of thirteen, five of whom—namely, Mercuito, Ednam, Primer, St. Wolf, and Dalgety—were fighting their Two Thousand Guinea battle over again. Form pointed to Mercuito as being best in the field on his running fourth in the Guineas, and being fancied by his stable he was well backed; but Vamose had a great following, and money coming freely for him, he soon became first in demand. Olympus and Elm Twig were supported at sevens, while Primer, Ednam, and Dalgety were at eight and tens. Santo Strato and Little Goose on the twelve to one mark, and the rest any price one would ask. Dalgety was the best looking colt of the lot and he had everything in his favour, and if he were within seven pounds of his reputed form, he should have run more forward than he did. He was fifth to begin with, and on coming on to the bushes he improved his position, but here he was in trouble and began to roll about like a ship in distress. Olympus and Ednam were the first two who were beaten and were nowhere in the race. Mercuito had a tucked up appearance, but was reputed to be well. He is an excitable sort of horse, and wants strong handling: his jockey Lyne found the greatest difficulty in steadying him, as he is one of those that, when once on his journey, wants to head his field and is constantly fighting for his head. He swerved badly at the Abington Mile Bottom, and seemed to lose much ground. It was here that the outsider St. Wolf, made his challenge, and passing Mercuito raced clear out in the last hundred yards winning by two lengths. The result has thrown no light on the Derby field, and the present market is in a hopeless tangle. I forget to mention that Lyne had instructions not to push Mercuito, and it was the worst of hard luck for his backers that, at a critical moment of the race, he swerved badly just as St. Wolf came on with a determined run. Lyne did his best to steady him, but St. Wolf, who was full of running, had gained ground in the short interval and got the better of Mercuito by a good many lengths. When Mercuito got going again, its was too late; but nevertheless he came very strong at the finish, and had he only run straight, there are a great many who share the opinion I hold that he should have won.

### THE PAYNE STAKES.

This was an uninteresting race, as Norman III, Perrier, and Mountain Apple were scratched, and White Eagle had nothing of consequence to beat. The field against him was a decidedly poor lot, with the exception of Sir E. Cassel's College, who was left at the post. Merganser and Jonathen are horses of a very ordinary type, and no fresh light has been thrown over the Derby problem.

### THE DERBY.

To-day we are just as perplexed and puzzled over the Derby as we were before the Guineas, and with all the reversals of form, it is no wonder that the Derby betting is so open. For the past week Bachelor's Lodge has been well supported for the Epsom event, and just as it was announced that he was leaving Ireland for Epsom, news reaches me that he has been scratched for the Derby owing to his going wrong. Mercuito's connections are still very sanguine as to his chances in the Derby, and I believe intend engaging Reiff. Perrier, since his Two Thousand Guineas defeat, has gone out of the market and is now at 100 to 9; but he still finds backers, in spite of his ignominous display at Newmarket. Some backers have supported Perrier on superstitious grounds. It is a strange coincidence and I give it here for what it is worth: they say that the King (then Prince of Wales) won the Derby in 1896 with Persimmon; in 1900 with Diamond Jubilee; and as the present year is also divisible by four, it will be won by Perrier. I should not be surprised to see the race go to an outsider, or to any horse that can stay the distance, as following form up to now has been nothing better than a snare and delusion, outsiders popping up with a persistency which, to say the least, is tantalising.

### MANCHESTER CUP.

The acceptances for the Manchester Cup are just out—twenty-three are left in. Procope (9st.)—top weight—has accepted, so there will be no alteration in the leads. Baltinglass, with 8st. 10lbs., looks best, and I have a decided fancy for Gilpin's representative. Polar Star will make his first appearance this year after a long spell of retirement. He is put in at 8st 7lbs., and the winner of last year's Jubilee has not been harshly treated. All Black will be the disturbing element, and King Charles must not be eliminated from the reckoning.

TRUE BLUE.

# PANCHGANI NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, JUNE 5.

The Annual Joint Concert given by the Boys' and Girls' Schools at Panchgani took place on Saturday, May 30th, at 8 p. m., at the Boys' School in the large school room. The room had been most tastefully decorated and presented a most gay appearance. It was crowded with a highly appreciative audience and the items on the programme were greeted with storms of applause. The girls were responsible for the first item, a chorus entitled "Let the Hills resound with Song" and their performance of it showed how carefully Miss Myers, the music teacher at the Girls' School, had trained them, and what a hearty response they had made to her care and trouble. Miss Hofgaard's pianoforte solo from Grieg was one of the chief treats of the evening. Her command of the instrument was indeed a revelation to many of those present.

Miss Lea-Wilson followed with a delightful soprano solo "A Woodland Madrigal," which deservedly won her an encore. She selected "An Irish Lullaby" and sang it with much grace.

The next item was a piano solo by Miss Gladys Fearn, who, in spite of slight nervousness, gave a delightful rendering of a difficult valse by Erik Meyer-Helmund, giving as her encore a brilliant example of execution and spirit. Miss Barbara Mackenzie's rendering of "Because" went far to prove what a fine voice and compass she has. Her encore "Two Grey Eyes" was even better than her first song and suited her voice admirably. The boys next appeared in the role of nigger boys and sang "De ole banjo" while Mr. E. W. Gillespie accompanied them on the banjo and the Rev. H. Lea-Wilson on the piano. Their appearance created scenes of unparalleled excitement and their performance reflected great credit upon Mr. Lea-Wilson. When later on in the evening they performed "Ten Little Nigger Boys" and as an encore "Good Night" they brought down the house. Miss Edie Chambers brought the first part of the programme to a close with "A May Morning" by Denza. She has a very sweet voice and sings in perfect tune.

After a short interval, Miss Simons began the second part with a piano solo, the "Fruhlingsrauschen" of Sinding, which gave everybody great pleasure, and it was followed by a duet by Miss Barbara Mackenzie and Miss Edie Chambers, which won a well deserved encore. Mr. Miller, who played most of the accompaniments during the evening, followed with the "Hochzeitstag auf Troldhaugen" of Grieg and as an encore gave the Intermezzo from the "Cavalleria Rusticana" of Mascagni. One of the hits of the evening was Mr. Lea-Wilson's song "Longshoreman Billy" and his encore "The old Trombone" by Corney Grain. The twelfth item on the programme was a duet by Mrs. Macfadyen and the Rev. T. Macfadyen. They sang "Caller Herrin" and "The Land o' the Leal." Their voices blended beautifully and it was a great pleasure to hear those dear old Scotch songs again. After the boys' second performance alluded to above, the National Anthem was sung and a most successful and enjoyable Concert was brought to an end.

# POLITICAL LECTURES PROHIBITED.

Detective Inspectors Taki and Petigara on Friday evening served Ratansing Depsing Parmar, a Hindu, with a notice from the Commissioner of Police preventing him from giving any more political lectures, which he was recently doing at Chowpatty Sea Face and other public places.

It was expected that Mr. Gell's notice would put an end to Parmar's further preaching for at least a period of three months. But that was not to be. He was again in evidence at the Kennedy Sea Face, Chowpatty, on Saturday and addressed a crowd. The Police were, however, on the alert and, soon after he left, followed him to a house at Khetwady where he resided. Here he was arrested by Inspector Sullivan, who was assisted by Inspector Sykes and Sub-Inspectors Taki and Pettigara. He was taken to the Police station at Maharbavri where his name and designation were taken down. He gave his designation as a political, social and religious preacher. He was then transferred to the lock-up at the Esplanade Police Court, but though he was informed that he would be let out on bail, no one offered to give the required bail. To-day he will be placed before Mr. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court and charged with disobeying the order of the Commissioner.

# ACCIDENTS TO TRAM PASSENGERS.

Vithu Rama, a Hindu, residing in Holi Chuckla, was alighting from a tram-car in motion near Bazaar Gate, when he fell, the shock rendering him unconscious for about an hour. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

A Mahommedan woman named Mariam living at Supari Baug, also met with a similar accident. She was alighting from a tram-car in motion at Parel Road yesterday, when she fell but escaped with a slight cut on the head and refused medical treatment.

A few days ago, near Hinduhagh, in the Quetta District, a man stole some horses from another man, who, in retaliation, kidnapped some girls belonging to the horse thief. The dispute between the two men is still going on.

# BRITISH MOTOR-CAR ROUND THE WORLD.

Says Mr. S. F. Edge in the "World's Work":

In writing an article of this description, I must of necessity in certain instances draw upon my own experience for my conclusions, and therefore ask for the indulgence of the reader, should I at times appear to be too egotistical in my remarks.

The status of the British car, both at home and abroad, depends upon such a variety of factors, that I only propose to deal with those affecting the foreign markets.

In order to ensure a ready sale of cars, the first desideratum is a market; and up to the last year or two, this market was furnished almost exclusively by European countries and the North American Continent; but the remarkable popularity which the motor-car movement has achieved within a comparatively short time has caused a great change to take place, which change, curiously enough, reacts both favourably and unfavourably on the motor trade. In the first place, this sudden popularity and consequent demand for motor-cars on every hand gave a great impetus to the trade; but this impetus has been "too" great, and a natural reaction (a "slum") has now set in. Hundreds of motor factories have sprung into existence and cars of every possible and impossible type have been produced, and this production has been pushed on so rapidly that it has ended in over-production, with the result that the home markets are, for the time being, flooded.

The natural effect of this state of things was to compel the manufacturer either to reduce his output, or in cases where he was already overstocked, to seek a fresh outlet for his wares. In many instances the latter alternative has been chosen. Now this overproduction, by forcing the hands of the manufacturers, has really been a blessing in disguise, for the surplus stock has been shipped to all quarters of the globe; by these means the whole civilised world has become educated up to motor-cars in a far shorter time than would have been the case under normal and rational development, and it may now be said that, wherever a road runs, in the world, there will an automobile be found.

### HOW THE MARKETS ARE SERVED.

The markets having been formed, let us see how, in the beginning, they have been served; and I fear that in most cases our verdict must be for the plaintiff, by which term I refer to foreign and colonial purchasers; and the reason is not far to seek.

As soon as it became apparent that the motor-car (to use a hackneyed expression) had come to stay, as well as to "go," and that there was money in its manufacture, the majority, of the then existing manufacturers endeavoured by every means in their power to meet the demand. Cars were hurriedly designed and badly put together, work was scamped, important details neglected—everything had to give way to speed in production—and, curiously enough, the taste of the buying public was never even consulted. The purchaser was apparently quite content to take what was given him, and was further willing to pay a premium for the privilege of ordering an unsuitable and unreliable car.

This state of things, however, could not last long, and very soon the home buyer awoke to the fact that he, after all, was the master of the situation; also a certain number of reliable and honest manufacturers, with money behind them, were now ready to build to his wishes. The chief and nasty cars were consequently driven off the home markets, and their producers compelled to seek buyers elsewhere. These buyers were at first, with out difficulty, found in the colonies and abroad, and the same tale of chief work and disappointed customers has to be told, with this difference, however, that in this case the boom of the bad car lasted only a very short time. Colonists as a race are less rich and more hard headed than their Europeans brothers. Their first bite having left them with a bad taste in the mouth, we find them very shy of biting again; for not only were the originally exported cars eminently unreliable, but also entirely unsuited to conditions other than those to be met with in European countries. But the taste for motoring had been implanted in the colonial breast, and the resultant demand for good cars created the inevitable supply.

### DEVELOPING FOREIGN MARKETS.

We are thus able to follow, through its various stages, the gradual process which led to the opening up of new markets for the motor manufacturer. For some time after the original boom and subsequent slump in the motor trade, the manufacturers of high-class cars were fully employed, on the one hand, in making cars for new converts to the motor movement; and, on the other hand, in substituting their superior cars for those which had proved unsatisfactory—and consequently were unable to give much thought to developing their colonial business. Now, however, that the supply of good cars has overtaken the demand, high-class firms are turning their attention to the export department.

Speaking from personal experience, I found it absolutely necessary to send out experts to every country for which I intended to cater, as local conditions, such as roads, climate and requirements, are as a rule so entirely different from those existing at home; I further attribute to this precaution the very great measure of success that has attended the sale of Napier cars all over the world, for I have been able to anticipate and provide for contingencies and requirements which I could never have foreseen had I not studied the question at first hand through my experts on the spot.

### ENGLISH RELIABILITY.

I also notice a growing tendency on the part of the colonial buyer to patronise British cars, which I attribute to the fact that practical experience has shown the colonist that reliability is the one and only standpoint from which to judge of the value of an article such as a motor-car. The colonist buys his plough, his "reaper and binder," or his motor-car, knowing he is going to use it miles away from the nearest repair shop. It is absolutely essential therefore for him to obtain the best and most reliable article on the market, and so far English work may still fairly claim to lead the mechanical world in this respect.

Given a reliable car, the next point is that it should be suitable, and I cannot impress too strongly upon my fellow manufacturers the necessity for studying their markets as I have done. It is owing largely to their unsuitability for colonial use that the sale of otherwise good and reliable British cars has been restricted in the colonies.

As a proof of the correctness of my claim, I might mention that Napier cars are being shipped all over the world, and during the past six months I have sent cars to South Africa, Canada, Australia, the Straits Settlements, New Zealand and India.

As the progress of nations may be gauged by their increasing facilities of communication, so year by year we may expect the construction of new roads in every corner of the globe, and I have no hesitation in affirming that we are but at the beginning of a vast colonial and foreign business in British-built motor-cars. I consider that the success or failure of the British manufacturer depends entirely upon the quality of his work, the suitability of his design and upon his energy in studying his market and in pushing his wares.

# THE COMING OF A NEW EMPIRE.

## Arabia in the Melting Pot.

The great and growing importance of British interests in Arabia was deliberately emphasised by Sir Edward Grey during the debate in the House of Commons on the Anglo-Russian Convention, and, writes Red Sea in the "Pall Mall," those who are familiar with recent developments in that quarter will be able to endorse the pregnant words then used by the Foreign Secretary. During a lengthy sojourn in the Red Sea from Aden to Suez I was able to learn something of the long drama which is being played out between Turk and Arab in the Hedjaz, the Yemen, and the Nedjed. Some of this information I have gathered in the Aden Hinterland, some on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, and some of it came to me in interesting guise across the water to Port Soudan. And all of it goes to show that the complicated issues involved in the future of the Arabian peninsula have reached a point which brings within eyeshot many grave international developments.

The talk is all of a new Arabian Empire independent of the Turk, and of a new Caliphate in which the Sultan at Stamboul will have no part or recognition. It is at once a great schism in Islam and an assertion of national independence which we have to contemplate, with its probable reaction upon European relations in a very important degree.

One night some little time since at Port Soudan my friend F., employed on the harbour works, came into my quarters. "I've got a curious Johnny outside you'd like to talk to, I fancy," he said. "He's a Turk of sorts, and has come across in an Arab boat from Hodeidah. He says he's going to Cairo by the mail boat to-morrow."

"Trot him along," I said, and in a few minutes F. returned with the stranger, whom I straightway made heartily welcome to all that my humble menage afforded, and over coffee and cigarettes I proceeded to discover my new acquaintance to be a personality of no little interest. He was a big man of some presence, with grizzled hair and beard, a Syrian, he told me, and had been in the army of Ahmed Feizi Pasha at the attempted recapture of Sanaa from the Arabs at the end of 1905. He was himself of Arab blood, and with a number of Syrian regiments, largely composed of Arabs from the Nedjed, who resented their employment against their brethren, went over to the national cause at the Sanaa defeat. I did not learn the object of his mission to the Egyptian capital but he supplemented my previous information by an interesting account of Arab aspirations for the future of their race.

He assured me that the movement in Arabia aims at nothing less than the establishment of a new Arabian Empire extending from the Tigris and Euphrates Valley to Suez, and from the Mediterranean to the Sea of Oman. "The chief seat of this new Empire," said my strange guest, "would be the provinces of the Hedjaz and Medina, and the Sovereign, who would be installed in the sacred city of Mecca as guardian of the Holy Shrine and the Kaaba, would at the same time become the religious Caliph of all Moslems throughout the world, thus deposing the Sultan at Constantinople, whom they regarded only as an alien oppressor."

Stirred by an evident enthusiasm my informant proceeded with glowing eyes to tell me how the revered Imam Mahmoud Yahia, of admitted descent from the Prophet through his daughter Fatima, had been unanimously elected Caliph of the new Arabian Federation of the tribes to the North, South, East, and West under the title of Hamided-Din I., Commander of the Faithful. All had sworn fealty to him, and even a coinage had been struck bearing his titles, while, in addition, a Code of Laws based upon an interpretation of the Koran according to the Wahabees, far stricter than its lax observance by the Ottoman, had been drawn up and promulgated.

United in purpose and inspired by fanatical zeal, the warriors of the new Caliph have already achieved a series of striking successes. They have repeatedly defeated the Turks and completely overthrown two of the Sultan's armies at Sanaa, capturing enormous stores of arms, ammunition, and artillery, besides securing the adhesion of a number of the Sultan's battalions who went over to them bodily. Thus, as my informant insisted, they can now dispose of ample forces well armed and able to obtain unlimited supplies of ammunition, whence he did not inform me, but I did not doubt him.

One reason for the failure of the Turkish arms against the Arab is that, obedient, to the call of his Imperial master as the Turk has always shown himself to be in other cases, he marches against his co-religionist the Arab with the greatest reluctance, and never opposes him with that reckless zeal which he displays against the unbeliever. Even more in favour of the Arab cause is the torrid and physically trying climate. Three-quarters of the Sultan's armies in the field have perished by cholera and other diseases, and as much as 85 per cent. of the last Turkish army sent to the Yemen was destroyed in this way. On the other hand, the Arab forces always possess

AN IMPREGNABLE REFUGE

in the wild wastes of the neighbouring Nedjed, into whose burning solitudes it would be death to follow them. As yet, however, they have not only held their own in the field, but have even shown themselves capable of attacking and capturing fortified positions, and their leaders have repeatedly out-manœuvred the generals opposed to them.

It is generally regarded as a certainty in these parts that, if Arabia and Turkey are left to fight it out without interference, the former will undoubtedly succeed in gaining its independence. My Arab guest, whom I gradually suspected was an emissary of some sort on behalf of the cause, told me it was hoped that "La Ligue de la Patrie Arab," formed in Paris would be successful in winning the sympathy of civilised Europe for their fight for freedom. Neutrality and encouraging sympathy for a holy and glorious enterprise were alone sought for, while foreign interests already established would be rigidly respected.

I suggested to my friend that in all probability the Sultan would make desperate efforts to retain the richest provinces of his Empire and what was even more to him, the actual procession of the Caliphate involved in the guardianship of the holy places. I pointed out that the Hedjaz railway would prove a severe strategical obstacle in the way of Arabian aspirations, and also that its construction by German engineers contained a hint of other hostile interests.

The Arab patriot listened to me intently. "Yes, that is so," he observed. "There is of a truth a possibility that the Sultan may find an ally, but without this the railway will never reach Mecca. We have known for some time, and it is in the mouths of all Islam, that the Emperor of the Germans has offered to aid the Padishah with his soldiers to conquer us in the Yemen, but were the Sultan to march with the infidel against the true believers he would be openly cursed in the holy places of our faith, and he fears to adopt such a step. We also hope much from the English, who have always befriended the oppressed, and it is our belief that it would not please them to see the Emperor of Germany's soldiers at Akabah, at Hodeidah, and at Mecca."

I could not help admiring the statesmanlike grip of the general situation evidently possessed by the Arab leaders and any one familiar with the less ostensible developments in the Orient during the last few years will easily appreciate the possibility of Abdul Hamid being forced to even the most desperate steps in support of the many privileges and concessions which he has bestowed on the Germans.

For instance, perhaps more dangerous than the influence of Mesopotamia and Palestine and the increasing grip of the latter upon Asia Minor, is the lease secured though a mortgage of the Deutsche Bank of the Mahsousse shipping line of steamers, the Mercantile Marine of the Turkish Admiralty, which carries with it the possession of all the landing stages at Turkish ports of course including those on the Red Sea. It only needs now the further concession by the Sultan of a right to construct the much-needed harbour at Jeddah, and the line thence to Mecca, to bring German interests as a militant possibility into Arabia—on the flank of Egypt and the British route to the East.

It scarcely needed Professor Hartman's recent anti-British article in a German review on Arabia and the Hedjaz railway to emphasise this southward direction of German energy and ambition. The umbrage of the German writers at Britain's historical position in these regions, which appears in his imputation of rival railway projects and expansive aims in Arabia furnishes a vivid betrayal of the growing aggressiveness of the Teuton cuckoo in the Turkish nest and his disposition to challenge British interests whenever and whenever they exist.

The chief strength of our position lies in the friendship of the Arab tribes—the English of the East, as they have been called—who are legitimately struggling to be free from the millstone of Turkish repression. And if this is weakening under the growing vigour of the national movement, our diplomacy must render impossible the substitution of a fresh menace in the shape of a Kiaochau on the Eastern shores of the Red Sea.

# CHARACTER-READING BY THE FACE.

## How Napoleon Chose His Subordinates.

In the eyes of an artist the nose is always looked upon as the one feature in particular which may make or mar a face. In fact, a well shaped nose redeems mediocrity, and however poor the other features may be it is worth ever more to its owner than the eyes, which although they may be a "mirror of the soul," are so far under control that they can be depended upon to keep a secret much more trustworthily than either nose or mouth. The perfect nose is a gift of the gods, which is bestowed with a niggardly hand, and search as one may amongst friends, chance acquaintances, or strangers, it is seldom that the high standard is met which is insisted upon by the beauty-expert, in which the length is exactly equal to the depth of the forehead, while the lower and horizontal portion—when seen in profile—measure not more than a third of the length.

A well-formed nostril is a sine qua non, each one being pointed at the tip and rounded into a perfect curve at the side nearest the cheek, while the general lines of the whole feature must, of course, be perfectly straight, and the bridge correctly defined. But the woman whose nose will satisfy the demands of the sculptor misses, however, some of the traits, which are worth most, both from the point of view of success in life as well as in social intercourse, and although she may be far from dull or uninteresting, the very perfection of her nose may demonstrate defects in her character. The small nostri's show a lack of initiative, which, in excess, may denote a total lack of enterprise, and the ultra-refinement of her nature degenerates into a "pernickety" temper which finds fault with everything except the particular line which her own narrow tastes and acute power of criticism demands.

A pointed nose always signifies the particular gift of humour, which may almost be said to counteract many of the little failings which are made plain to the world by other characteristics, a very sharp end—in a woman—denoting keen business ability, although in exaggerated form it may demonstrate a miserly nature, the owner being also given to what the schoolgirl is apt to describe rudely, when alluding to her governess, as "Monday snappishness." A propensity for quarrelling is, however, the prerogative of the owner of a short nose, who also can lay claim to a knowledge of how to find amusement and entertainment in simple, everyday matters, which the tranquil and leisure-loving possessor of the long straight nose would be little likely to evidence. As a matter of fact, it is the latter which may be said to rule the world, and Napoleon, in one of the few explanation he ever gave as to his success in choosing the right men to carry out his ambitious schemes, always said that if he wished any good headwork done he chose a man—if otherwise suitable—with a long nose.

A retrousse nose is, popularly speaking, supposed to denote a frivolous mind. Its owner, withal, may likewise be said to be addicted to jealousy, although refinement and kindness of heart are also generally present, while the bridge which boasts a deep indentation between the eyes shows lack of courage, firmness, and determination. A blunt point is by no means a subject for self-congratulation, as it demonstrates a fatal tendency to taking a depressing view of life, and a failure to make the best of things.

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There is an increase of revenue on Rangoon salt of over Rs. 35,000, or more than 10 per cent. on the figures for the previous year. This combined as it is with an increase of Rs. 2½ lakhs on the customs duty on imported salt, and salted fish is very satisfactory. The Chief Collector of Customs explains the latter increase as due to the general prosperity of the country, but the Financial Commissioner points out that the agricultural season of 1906-07 was not prosperous.

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In "A Tramp's Philosophy," to be shortly published by Mr. John Long, that genial cynic, Mr. Bart Kennedy, sums up the philosophy deduced from his strange wanderings in many countries and under many conditions. Pithy, brilliant, daring, Mr. Bart Kennedy has the supreme merit of always being true to himself. He faces a fact and answers it, not with a shibboleth or according to conventional standards, but bring to bear on it the searchlight of his original genius and an experience deeper and wider than falls to the lot of most men. Though he does not share Carlyle's prejudice in favour of work, he yet outdoes the Sage in his impatience of shams; and he is as vigorous in denouncing the snobbishness of the labouring class as that of the plutocrat. Courage, wit, epigrams that strike home, phrases of beauty that linger in the memory, all go to make up one of the most characteristic and intimate books of this brilliant writer—"the English Gorky," as he has been called.

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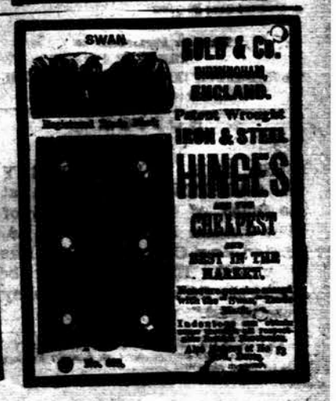

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# The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1908.


## SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

WE are sorry Sir Bampfylde Fuller has taken the trouble to write a letter which "takes up over a column" and that the *Times* has written a leader endorsing Sir Bampfylde's views on the present unrest. Sir Bampfylde was badly treated by a Government which should have supported him and he did well to resign rather than ignore the dictates of his conscience. After that he might advantageously have kept quiet. Most probably he would, but his friends, "his friends," mark you, in England and India asked him to "speak out." Sir Bampfylde has fools among his friends. We trust he will soon discover that in the multitude of counsellors there is not always wisdom. There was no cowardice in Government's treatment of him; there is no manifestation, or ground for suggesting the existence of fear, either on the part of Government or the loyalists at the present time. The most reassuring fact at the present moment is the complete composure of Government and the classes it would look to for support in case the situation became more critical. Letters such as Sir Bampfylde's can only give unnecessary alarm to our friends at Home. The statement that the *Times* publishes an article endorsing the asseverations of Sir Bampfylde Fuller is of such little consequence that we are surprised Reuter has troubled to wire it out. There was a time when we regarded the opinions of the *Times* as of some importance, but in those days the *Times* had not taken to selling books or tea or cheap ornaments. It would be an untold blessing if retired Government servants and English newspapers would leave us alone for a time and let us deal with our own affairs. The English in India, official and non-official, are of as tough stuff to-day as their predecessors of fifty years ago, besides being much better prepared for anything the fates may send. Leave us alone, give us a free hand and not one of us will take a passage home before it suits our convenience. There is no reason to fear the British flag will be hauled down a single day too soon.

AGRA AND OUDH.

THE papers read before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts should make ignorance on the subject of India and her people an inexcusable attitude in the educated Englishman. Every part of the vast peninsular is, at one session or another, the theme of an experienced official who has been responsible for its administration, who knows it well, and whose sympathies are as keenly with its people as when he helped to govern them. "The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh" was the subject chosen by Sir James Digges La Touche for the Society on the 21st of May. He very wisely began by reminding his hearers of the order in which these Provinces came under British rule. In 1764, as he euphemistically put it, "the English were drawn into connection with Upper India," as the result of the battle of Buxar with the Vizier of Oudh. Benares was the first province of Hindustan that, by treaty with the Nawab of Oudh, was acquired by Warren Hastings in 1775. In 1801, the Nawab ceded fifteen other districts in return for the upkeep of a subsidiary force, required to keep at bay the freebooters of those days. Two years later Lord Lake, by his victories, gained the Delhi districts, Agra, Muttra and the area right away to Meerut and Dehra Dun. Nepal ceded further Himalayan districts after the war of 1815, and thenceforth maintained an attitude of friendly isolation. Ajmer was handed over by Sindhia in 1818. Jhansi was the last fruit of the law of lapse in 1853. Oudh was annexed in 1856. All these, except Delhi and its districts, transferred to the Punjab after the Mutiny, and Ajmer, placed by Lord Mayo under the Foreign Department, now form the United Provinces. In 1902 the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces absorbed the Chief Commissionership of Oudh. This change, we may observe, was the obverse of what has been done in Bengal, and we do not remember that the amalgamation roused any serious ill-feeling, though it must have diminished a number of lucrative posts and caused some inconvenience. Sir James La Touche waxed eloquent when he spoke of that part of the provinces bordering on the Himalayas, the grandeur and the glory of the scenery being unforgettable. But the greater part of the land is a plain, not without special charms of its own, for here was the cradle of ancient Aryan poetry and civilisation. Those who, in the cold weather months, lead the life of busy nomads, wandering with their tents and belongings from village to village amid its groves, among its "friendly, cheerful and hard-working communities" are to be envied, not pitied. Hindu holy places abound. Hardwar, Muttra, Ajodhia, Benares, and of Mahomedan sacred spots there are Fatehpur Sikri, that deserted place of unequalled beauty, and Agra, Lucknow, and the mosques of Jhaunpur. In these provinces, ethnologists suppose that Caste had its origin, the Vedas were inspired here, and orthodox Hindu ritual was evolved. Rajput kingdoms flourished and have left their influence long after their power was broken, in the fashion of the land-tenure in Oudh and the co-parcenary communities of Agra. The Mahomedan invaders crushed Hindu Empires, but the Hindu social system survived almost unchanged.

It is worth remembering that before England acquired the control of these Provinces they were more or less constantly a prey to anarchy, once the hand of Aurangzeb relaxed in death in 1707. The Mahrattas long enjoyed themselves there, laying waste districts; bands of other warlike depredators swept across the land, plundering every one not strong enough to resist. Even as late as 1798 men went armed to work in their own fields. This was in Agra. According to Mr. Strachey who wrote in 1805, the people of Oudh were in better case, for they were not only energetic and courageous, but they stood by one another. The Chiefs were haughty aristocrats who had each his fortress and his little army; his relatives and friends were devoted to him and followed his fortunes unswervingly. Military force preserved order, courts of justice were looked down upon as being of too levelling a character. The Rajput clans and tribes practically formed a congeries of small States and divided the State villages between the Chief, the big men and the lesser nobles on a regular system, which expressed itself in terms of shares of the produce, of payment of fees, and of obligation to serve or combine in time of war. It was in fact a species of Feudal system in which the high Caste was paramount with inalienable proprietory rights, that held good until the advent of a ruthless conqueror. As England has never had that character, the land-holders in Agra and Oudh still retain their time-honored systems of land-tenure, the proprietory right in the land and the tenant-right being recognised and upheld by British administration. Into the details of this we need not follow Sir James La Touche, though he manfully tried to resist the temptation of quoting dry figures that destroy all interest in a subject and by no means carry conviction. Of course it was not an easy task to discover the real village proprietor when England began to administer the country. It required the most judicial minded and most tactful officials to set aside the wrong-holders and put in the right, and in Oudh this was a specially thorny work. After the first Settlement the Mutiny supervened and disturbed everything. Lord Canning's confiscations of the estates in 1858 gave the Government a free hand in dealing with them. Eventually they fell to the great land-holders, and these talukdars have treated their tenants well; they agreed in 1886 to the laws checking enhancement of rents and eviction. The Land Revenue Department of the Provinces is evidently a branch of the administration that meets with Sir J. La Touche's approval, for it seems to work satisfactorily for both landlord and tenant. Improvements are allowed for in its calculations and assessments. A large exemption is granted to the man who sinks a well on his land. In times of famine or other calamities, relief, remission, suspension or postponement play their different parts in revenue collections according to the depth of the trouble. Bundelkhand, situated beyond the regular canal system, is specially liable to misfortune in its agricultural conditions; it suffers both from drought and excessive rainfall, and its best farmers have to struggle through long periods of disaster. Efforts are made to store the water that makes of the rivers mad torrents during the monsoon, but these works are so far only moderately protective to a certain area, but will be gradually extended. Three years ago a special Tanks division was created for Bundelkhand, and this will continue to erect embankments that will retain the water long enough to supply the wells and to give direct irrigation to lands below the bunds. The old Chandel Rajas carried out works of this nature, and these are now being restored and repaired with good results. The last Rent Act passed in these Provinces in 1901 ensured fixity of tenure at a fair rent to land-holders. The tenant-right cannot be transferred to strangers nor sold for a debt; it is hereditary and can procure as much credit as the cultivation of the land requires. To create and consolidate agricultural credit, without which the farmer cannot make much progress in his operations, has long been one of the concerns of Government in these Provinces as elsewhere in India. The farming class is not a monied class, and the "unorganized local credit" that comes to their help in bad harvests is as likely to fail in Agra and Oudh as anywhere unfortunately. The State has to intervene and in the most recent famine—hardly over yet—the advances amounted to over a million sterling.

JAPANESE RAILWAYS.

AN interesting analysis of the position of the railways in Japan was recently issued from Tokio by Reuter's Agent, and it thoroughly confirms the general opinion that the country is thoroughly regretting the nationalisation of its railways. Fully sixty-six per cent. of Japan's expenditure is given to the three great divisions, Finance, the Army, and the Navy, and as the country is already heavily over-taxed there must be considerable difficulty in finding the four hundred millions which is the price to be paid to the railway companies for acquisition. It is obvious, therefore, that there is little hope of the extension of the railways which is so much needed if the country is to be properly developed, and equally little hope of the carrying powers of the railway made adequate for present demands. There is one chance that the difficulty may be solved. The Government is sadly disappointed with its bargain and is reputed to have looked favourably upon the suggestion of a body of foreign financiers and railway experts, together with certain wealthy Japanese, that the railways should be leased for a period of years to a private company or syndicate which is prepared to take from the Government all the financial burden and responsibility and to pay in return a certain percentage of profits and undertake improvements and extensions on a given schedule. This is practically the same plan as that adopted some years back when Italy nationalised her railways, and it is generally thought that the propositions may take concrete form. The difficulty experienced in raising money for any purpose is an additional incentive to acceptance of the offer with added knowledge that with better railway communications not only will the ordinary revenue be increased by the cultivation of a greater area but there will be more produce for export and, consequently, a reduction in the subsidies to shipping firms. The position of the Japanese railways has been a source of uneasiness financially for some time past, and the Government will be wise if it takes a step so calculated to hide up its mistakes and, so, to restore the confidence in itself which is very lacking at present.

MR. JUSTICE CHITTY will deliver judgment to-day in the suit brought by the Bank of Bengal against Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers.

THE "Sanjibani" states that a hundred armed constables have been sent to Midnapore for, it is said, the search of the house of a rich man, whose name is not given.

THE Civil Service Pensions Bill, which was published at Pretoria on the 9th May, provides for the consideration of pensions for officials of the late Republic and for persons who suffered through the war.

THE entertainment organised by Mr. George Leslie at the Rink at Mussoorie, in aid of the Mutiny Veterans' Fund, was a great success. Mr. Leslie was able to send a cheque for £70 to Lord Roberts.

A JASOHAR correspondent writes:—Agriculturists have learnt some lessons this year, as the result of their last year's experience: they are no longer sowing jute, but as far as possible they are sowing rice.

ALLAHABAD appears likely to maintain its reputation, this year at all events, as the heat centre. The latest meteorological report shows the mean temperature at 103 degrees. The maximum for the day was a trifle over 112 degrees.

No further news has been received of the Afghan arms caravan since it left Rigan. The "Pioneer" expects to hear of the Central Persian telegraph line between Bam and Robat being interrupted if the gun runners are following the north-easterly route from Rigan.

A KUMARKHALI telegram, dated the 5th instant, states that Mr. Mohshen Ali, Honorary Magistrate and Zemindar of Kushtia, in Bengal, was stabbed at midnight of the 5th instant. His last "ejahar" (dying deposition) was taken by the Police. Kushtia, it will be remembered, was the place where the Rev. Mr. Higginbotham, a missionary, was shot.

THE Report of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company for the year 1907, is somewhat disappointing, says the "Financial Times," as showing a decrease in net profit of nearly £8,000 to £48,900. The dividend is, however, not affected, and the shareholders will again receive 3s. per share, or 5 per cent., while £10,000 is once more set apart for depreciation, and £2,000 each for Reserve and investment depreciation. The carry forward, on the other hand, is reduced by £3,300 to £9,500. Epidemics and labour scarcity interfered with the output of the Company's collieries last year, but the conditions are now said to have improved. It is good news to learn that the arbitration between the Company and the Nizam's Government with reference to leases has been settled in the former's favour, and that the Government pay one-half of the Company's costs and the whole of the costs of the award.

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## FRENCH NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

### Reassembling of the French Chambers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 23.

IT was semi-officially announced a few days ago that the difficulties raised by the Minister of Finance to the inclusion in next year's Budget of the grant necessary for laying down two large battleships of 20,000 tons in 1909 had been removed. This statement must, however, have been premature since in the estimates for 1909 just issued it is found that the proposals of M. Thomson, Minister of the Navy, for making this addition have not been approved. M. Caillaux the Finance Minister says: "The Naval Department has been allotted nearly 13,000,000f. (£520,000) more this year than last for the realization of the existing naval programme without any addition." This effort to avoid a deficit at the expense of the interests of the national defence meets with pretty general public disapproval, more particularly, too, as the sacrifice will not suffice to balance the Budget in which the total expenditure exceeds that of last year by £2,480,000, half of this increase being due to the army and navy. The gradual lowering of French naval strength which has been going on for the last two or three years furnishes cause of misgiving to many Frenchmen who believe that their country may have to pay dearly for it. The "Matin" publishes an article pointing out the immense superiority of the new British armoured cruiser "Indomitable" and maintaining that she is the only ship capable of forcing an engagement or refusing to fight. She greatly reduces the value of the armoured cruisers of all other navies. Owing to her heavier guns and greater protection she could keep such a distance from the three best French, Japanese, and American vessels of the same type, that while her own fire would be perfectly effective, she would be invulnerable to their fire. Indeed, the "Indomitable" could match herself against most of the French and German battleships in commission, and is superior to some of the British. The "Matin" adds that the commissioning of the "Indomitable" is the condemnation of all the French armoured cruisers, including even those still on the stocks. None of them would have the slightest chance in an engagement with her, nor could any of them escape a fight owing to their deficiency in speed. What is France doing? asks the "Matin."

THE FRENCH CHILD MURDERER.

The woman Jeunne Weber has been declared by two medical Professors and an expert in cases of homicidal mania to have been guilty of strangling the child that slept with her at Commercy. She is also declared to be entirely responsible for her actions. The woman appears to have been a great adept in making traces of strangulation disappear.

Satisfaction has been given by the Porte to the French Company in the matter of the mines of Heracles. The French Government supported the demands of the Company.

The French Chambers have reassembled after the Easter recess. M. Clemenceau and his colleagues are expected to be severely heckled by various groups of the Opposition regarding Moroccan affairs and some other subjects, but the Government returns to the ministerial bench somewhat stronger than before and there is no present reason to suppose that it will not continue to be able to hold its own. The general political situation has been considerably modified in favour of M. Clemenceau's cabinet by the defeat of the collectivist Socialists and the disinclination now manifested by the Radicals to any revolutionary affiliation.

Eight more meat contractors for the French army are being prosecuted for having supplied diseased pork to various garrisons.

M. Lemoine 'the Diamond Maker' is prosecuting his experiments at St. Denis under very stringent conditions. The alchemist will not himself be allowed to provide the crucibles. They are to be bought in Germany and to be examined by the experts, M. Lemoine not being allowed to touch the one chosen. The preparation of the alchemistic powder to be put into the crucible is to take place in presence of the experts, one of whom will himself introduce it into the crucible, after which M. Lemoine will not be allowed to touch the crucible or to introduce into the furnace anything whatever. The same rigour is to be maintained in the operation of withdrawing the crucible from the furnace and opening it. M. Lemoine will be obliged to work with his shirt sleeves rolled up

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BELGIUM.

One of the most terrible and fatal railway accidents recorded for many years past in Belgium occurred on the morning of May 21st at Contich, a station a few miles South of Antwerp on the main line between that city and Brussels. The 8-49 a.m. train from Antwerp for Bruxelles on nearing Contich at 9 a.m. ran into a crowded local train which was about to start from the latter station for Lierre. The luggage van and two of the carriages of the local train were smashed to atoms. Fifty passengers were killed outright and there are more than a hundred injured, many of them fatally.

The cause of the disaster has not yet been authentically ascertained. Some reports represent it as being due to the mistake of a signalman, others to failure of the points to act, whereby the express train was diverted into a siding on the branch line where the local train stood.

MULAI HAFID'S IMPROVING PROSPECTS.

There has been two days' heavy fighting on the Southern Algerian frontier before Bu Denib in which the French under General Vigy suffered heavily, losing 13 killed including three officers and 65 wounded including 7 officers.

General Vigy's column, advancing on Bu Denib, encountered the enemy's harka on Wednesday afternoon. Fighting began at 3 o'clock, some six miles from Bu Denib. The enemy made a particularly strong stand in the palm groves of Beni Uzian, but were finally compelled to evacuate their position after a combined attack by the French infantry, artillery, chasseurs, and spahis. On reaching the open, however, the enemy again offered stout resistance.

On the following day General Vigy decided to attack Bu Denib, the base and central point of the marabout Mulai Lassen's harka. The enemy suffered considerable loss, the extent of which has not yet been ascertained owing to the late hour at which fighting ceased. The French losses were as stated above, the three officers killed being a captain of sharpshooters, a lieutenant of spahis, and a lieutenant of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. The troops behaved splendidly. A later despatch from General Vigy at Bu Denib states that, according to information gathered on the spot and derived from various sources, the Moroccan contingents which he defeated were composed of 6,000 foot soldiers and 700 horsemen and had been furnished by the Kaur of Tafilet, the Upper Gir Ziz, and the neighbouring nomadic tribes. Some of them had even come from the Wed Drat and the Atlas Mountains. The harka fled in the direction of Wed Ziz. The number of dead which they left on the field of battle on the 13th and 14th inst. exceeded 600.

General d'Amade on his side continues active operations against the Madrakas and has compelled them to abandon their camps and retire in the direction of Zaer a mountainnous region to the east of the Shawian country. The casualties on the French side amounted to three killed and 22 wounded.

Another case of friction has occurred between French and Spanish troops, this time at Casablanca but fortunately without fatal consequences. The Spanish officer in command is represented as being to blame. In any case these differences are unfortunate and disedifying, and the necessity for getting the Spanish troops recalled in order to prevent worse happenings could seem to be urgent.

The fortunes of Abdul Aziz would now appear to have sunk to the low level which those of Mulai Hafid were lately represented to have reached. His army, which was proceeding from Rabat to Fez, has been hemmed in by hostile tribes in the Beni Hassan country, and is unable to proceed or retire. The army has money, but the tribesmen have cut off all supplies. It is expected that the troops will either desert *en masse* or join the cause of Mulai Hafid very shortly. Almost the last of his artillery, arms, ammunition and money were with the forces and the expedition is looked upon as his last card. Letters from Mulai Hafid, dated Mekinez, May 15th, state that he intended leaving that city for Fez three days later.

The Germans seem to have acted with their usual astuteness in countenancing the cause of Mulai Hafid betimes. Nevertheless the French are not expected to make any difficulty about recognising the latter should he succeed in utterly overthrowing Abdul Aziz. The Hafidian envoys in Paris and London have not yet been accorded any official reception.

IMPROVING ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

The news of King Edward's approaching visit to the Tsar is received in Russia with very general satisfaction corresponding to the cordial feeling towards England now animating all classes in the Tsar's dominions. The visit is in fact a natural sequel to the Anglo-Russian Convention and may be regarded as emphasising and confirming that important convention. As officially stated by the Foreign Office in London it is the first official visit which King Edward has been able to pay, since his accession to the throne, to the Emperor of Russia with whom he is closely allied by ties of friendship and near relationship. The meetings between the two Sovereigns will take place on board their respective yachts off Reval during King Edward's stay, which will probably last three days, his Majesty arriving on board the Royal yacht on June 9th escorted by two cruisers and remaining at Reval until June 12 when he will return to England. The political importance of the meeting is, indicated by the fact that the King will be attended by Sir Charles Hardinge from the British Foreign Office while the Tsar will be accompanied by M. Izvolsky the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria will accompany the King on his visit to the Tsar. Now that the haunting fear of Russian aggression has been set at rest by the Anglo-Russian *entente* it may be expected that trade relations between England and Russia will assume considerable extension and in this respect it is to be noted that, after Germany, England is Russia's best customer. The "Novoe Vremya" only lately pointed out that in 1905 England paid Russia almost enough to cover the interest on her foreign debt. Everything points therefore to the strengthening of friendly political relations and the mutually profitable development of trade intercourse between the two great nations, this result being materially assisted on the British side by the success of the third Duma and M. Stolypin's policy in imparting a more liberal direction to Russian internal policy.

It is thought probable that the Tsar may be the guest of King Edward at Windsor in the autumn, in which case he would return the visit which President Faillieres proposes to pay him in Russian waters on the occasion of his (the President's) visit to Scandinavia.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE attack on the Border Police post at Torawari on the Miranzai frontier shows that even when the local tribesmen are apparently quiet there is always danger to be feared from stray bands, attracted by the chance of securing rifles and ammunition. Outpost work is very monotonous, says the "Pioneer," and the detachments told off for it are often lulled into a false sense of security. There is no regular system of reliefs, and the same men remain on duty at a post for long periods. They become familiar with the tribesmen in their neighbourhood, with whom they have friendly relations, and they trust to receiving news in good time when any raid is being arranged. But the understanding thus established fails in its effect when some party from a distance suddenly puts in an appearance and delivers an unexpected attack. No warning is given and if there is slackness on the part of the holder of a post they pay the penalty in the loss of their lives. This was what occurred at Torawari, and there was a ruthlessness shown by the raiders that showed the Pathan character at its worst. Having gained access to the post by scaling the walls they deliberately stood over the sleeping men at a signal from their leader fired simultaneously. All the police who were in the courtyard were killed or wounded, and the few inside the living-rooms could offer no resistance. This outrage should serve to emphasise the necessity for reorganising the police on the frontier. The Committee who have been considering this question have made certain recommendations and the consideration of these should be a matter of urgency. The redistribution of the mixed bodies of men who do police duty must be taken up; some system of reliefs must be established; and more British officers must be appointed to secure higher efficiency. The standard of discipline and training must also be raised, or there will be a repetition of this Torawari affair. The trans-frontier Pathan cannot be trusted to abandon his lawless ways for a long time to come; and the system of watch-and-ward at the border-posts must be improved if sporadic raiding is to be kept in check.

THE Government of India have been informed that the Government of Canada will shortly issue an Order in Council prohibiting the entrance into the Colony of Asiatics not possessing treaty rights, unless they have in their possession a minimum sum of £40.

MR. CADELL, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has just issued his annual report on the Maritime Trade of Bengal. There was during 1907-08 a large increase in Import Cotton Goods, as compared with 1906-07. The aggregate trade of the province has increased two per cent., while the total Foreign Trade fell three per cent.

# THE UNREST IN INDIA.

## REFORMS "DICTATED BY FEAR."

## Sir Bampfylde Fuller Speaks Out.

## THE GENESIS OF SEDITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The "Times" to-day prints a letter from the pen of Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, which takes up over a column. In it he declares that the Government has failed to maintain order in India. His friends in India, both English and Indian, have, he says, asked him to speak out.

He recounts the partition of Eastern Bengal and its sequel. He thinks sedition has grown, because we are supposed to be afraid.

His own abandonment in a country like India could only be ascribed to cowardice.

He deprecates the almost immediate release of Lajputrai and Ajit Singh.

We had courageous words in Parliament, but words count for little in the East, and the reforms in the Legislative Councils were dictated by fear.

In conclusion he admits that, even if greater firmness had been shown, India could not long have continued unchanged.

We have fostered aspirations by education and we must reckon, with the trend of public opinion, a whirlwind in India generated by mistakes in the Government. It is probably not too late by courage to exorcise the storm.

The "Times" in a leader endorses Sir Bampfylde Fuller's remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

A "Statesman" special cablegram, dated London, June 6th, states that Sir Bampfylde Fuller's letter has caused a great sensation and strong comments are published in the evening newspapers, which refer to his biting indictment of Government.

The letter includes the following:—"There is an uneasy feeling that the country is undermined by dangerous, mutinous forces and that the glory of England is departing from us. There is no Englishman who should not blush with shame to know that in many places our women cannot venture outside their houses, without fear of insult. Replies to questions in Parliament have positively been incitements to violence, as they indicated the possibility of a reconsideration of the partition."

"The Government attitude towards the boycott disheartened its friends in India and encouraged its enemies. Government references were deprecatory, rather than condemnatory, and people, harassed by picketing, could not appreciate the spirit of philosophic detachment in their Rulers, and ascribed it to funk.

"To repress misbehaviour in schools and colleges, Government issued a circular which was defied and is now a dead letter. It passed a law, by which seditious meetings were prohibited, but have not ventured to put it in force. Reforms of Legislative Councils appear to have been dictated by fear; seemed to be not given, but extorted.

"We appeared to be hunting for conciliatory sugar-plums, but reforms are exceedingly unsatisfactory, and offer little or no response to aspirations of the day.

"The whirlwind under which India is tossed and torn was generated by mistakes in the art of government. Human nature was ignored, experience was disregarded and we are paying the penalty.

"The earnest hope of well-meaning men in India, of whatever caste or creed, is that Government will now take to governing."

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 7.

A "Pioneer" special says:—A "Times" leader upon Sir Bampfylde Fuller's article says he was left to face unsupported, almost undefended, a storm of unjustifiable abuse in India and in Parliament, and at length found himself compelled to resign because his efforts to enforce disciplinary measures in schools which acknowledged hot beds of sedition received no encouragement at the hands of official superiors. Sir Bampfylde Fuller has the melancholy consolation that within two years of his departure from India the firm but not unduly repressive methods he advocated were perceived to have been imperatively necessary. Few officials sacrificed to popular clamour and unscrupulous misrepresentation have ever had so ample a vindication.

The article goes on to describe recent British rule in India as strangely timorous and apologetic; but referring to the messages describing projected legislation as stringent, says that the Government of India have learned their lesson and are about to act with the courage and firmness that all having India's welfare at heart so earnestly desire to see exercised.

# FOOTBALL IN NEW ZEALAND.

## British Team Successful.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

In the Rugby match between New Zealand and the British team played at Dunedin, the British team was beaten by 32 to 5.

# COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Kent has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 18 runs.

Surrey has beaten Somerset by an innings and 204 runs.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Yorkshire has beaten Worcestershire by 69.

Middlesex has beaten Gloucester by three wickets and Sussex has beaten Cambridge University by nine wickets.

# KING AND TSAR.

## THE GERMAN ASPECT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The semi-official Russian organ, "The Rossiega," in an article on King Edward's visit, which it regards as a new pledge of solid and universal peace, deprecates emphatically the idea that it implies any impairment of the ancient and friendly relations with Germany.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

King Edward and party have left London en route for Russia.

# THE LATE SIR R. BULLER.

## The Funeral,

## IMPRESSIVE OBSEQUIES.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The funeral of General Sir Redvers Buller, at Crediton, to-day was a most impressive spectacle.

The King and other Royalties were all represented.

Field Marshals Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Grenfell, General Lord Dundonald, Sir J. French, and General Pole-Carew were present.

The Generals acted as the pall-bearers.

Many battalions were sent, including the 60th Rifles, Yeomanry, and Territorials, and a battery of six guns.

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

## To Visit Africa.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A telegram from Washington states that it is announced that President Roosevelt will sail from New York for Cairo in April next, accompanied by his son, to hunt big game in the wilds of Africa.

The President will visit no other country.

The announcement is considered significant as meaning that he will really not accept renomination for the Presidency.

# HOME RAILWAYS.

## More Amalgamation.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

It is officially announced that the Great Northern, Great Central and Great Eastern Railways will seek Parliamentary powers to establish a working agreement similar to that recently proposed by the Great Northern and Great Central Railways, which was rejected by the Railway Commission Court as being beyond the powers conferred by the Great Northern Railways Act of Parliament.

The stocks of the Companies concerned have risen by two to three points.

# NAVAL DISASTER.

## Explosion on an American Cruiser.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A telegram from Los Angelas states that four men have been killed and ten injured by a boiler explosion on board the American cruiser "Tennessee" off the Pacific Coast.

# HOME RACING.

## The Oaks.

### RHODORA'S BAD LUCK.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The betting on the Oaks at the start was 3 to 1 Signorinetta, 100 to 7 Courtesy, and 100 to 7 Santeve.

The place betting was 2 to 1 Santeve and the others the ordinary proportionate odds.

Thirteen started.

French Partridge led until after passing the mile post, when she fell bringing down the favourite Rhodora.

Shortly afterwards, Signorinetta came to the front and won by three-quarters of a length, two lengths separating the second and third. The time was 2 mins. 42 2-5 secs.

The owner of Signorinetta, the Italian Chevalier Ginistrelli, was received on the Royal balcony, after the race, by the King and Prince of Wales who congratulated him on his success.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Signorinetta | 1 |
| Courtesy | 2 |
| Santeve | 3 |

Other starters:—Bracelet, Elm Twig, Duegna, French Partridge, Rheine Claude, Rhodora, Persuasion, Siberia, Rubra and Janitza.

BETTING AT THE START.

3 to 1 against Signoretta.
100 to 7 against Courtesy.
100 to 7 against Santeve.
Special place betting on Santeve, 2 to 1 against. Rhodora fell.

### THE CORONATION CUP.

Five horses started for the Coronation Cup with the following result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The White Knight | 1 |
| Dean Swift | 2 |
| Radium | 3 |
| Succour | 4 |
| Nairobi | 5 |

### STARTING PRICES.

2 to 1 against The White Knight.
11 to 2 against Dean Swift.
4 to 1 against Radium.

# SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT CETTINJE.

## Attempt to Assassinate Prince Nicholas.

## EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERVIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The trial is proceeding at Cettinje of a number of persons charged with conspiracy to assassinate Prince Nicholas with bombs.

A witness, named Nasties, caused a sensation by affirming that the bombs to be used by the conspirators were made in the Servian Arsenal, by order of the Crown Prince of Servia. This is emphatically denied at Belgrade.

The Servian Minister is quitting Montenegro.

# FRENCH PARTY ATTACKED.

## Officer and Six Men Killed.

## PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS DEMANDED.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

A despatch from Saigon states that Chinese regulars have fired on a French reconnoitring party which was disarming some Chinese rebels near the post of Phalong.

The Lieutenant commanding the party and six Tonkinese sharpshooters were killed and four wounded.

Two Companies of troops have been sent to the spot and instructions have been sent to French consular agent in Yunnan and to frontier agents to secure exemplary punishment of the offenders by the Chinese authorities.

# CODE WORDS.

## New Board of Control.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Advices from Lisbon state that the Telegraph Conference has decided to maintain the existing regulations with regard to the use of the code words, but will appoint a Board of Control to which codes may be submitted for approval.

Each Administration may refuse or accept words not approved.

# BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

## Huge Decrease in Exports.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The British imports for May show a decrease of £8,334,418 and the exports a decrease of £5,855,671.

# THE PERSIAN CABINET.

## New Premier Appointed.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Reuter wires from Teheran, that the Cabinet has been reconstructed.

Mushir Sultaneh becomes Premier and Ala Saltaneh becomes Foreign Minister.

# DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

## Twenty Killed in a Celluloid Factory.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A disastrous explosion has taken place at a celluloid dust factory at Vienna, in which twenty people were killed. The factory was burned down.

# ADVISER TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

## A Mysterious Appointment.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Sir Walter Hillier has been appointed, by China, Adviser to the Chinese Government.

Nothing is known in London as to the purpose of the appointment, or the character of the functions attached to it.

# THE MINERS' FEDERATION.

## Union with the Labour Party.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Miners' Federation have decided to join the Labour Party, which accordingly is increased by thirteen members of the Commons.

# THE FRONTIER TROUBLE.

## Tribal Gatherings Disperse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 6.

On the 3rd instant, Zillah Khan, a Khiderzai outlaw, was shot dead, near Narwasak, in the Fort Sandeman district, by an escort of the Zhob Levy Corps, and one of the levies was wounded in the struggle.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

The Dir levies have now returned to ordinary duties on the Chitral Road, as all tribal gatherings in the vicinity have dispersed.

Special inquiries are being made to discover, to what tribe the raiders of the Torawari police post belonged. They probably included some of the notorious Kabul Khel Waziris.

# SEDITION IN INDIA.

## Sequel to the "Yugantar" Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The "Yugantar," which appears invariably on Saturday, suddenly appeared yesterday, Friday morning. Thousands of copies had been struck off on Thursday, day and night, before the police got wind of it, and before it had risen to the phenomenal value of Re. 1 a copy.

The issue before the public, yesterday, was such as to outvie any previous record. "Sedition," "vengeance," revolution," are but mild words, compared with what the paper revels in its current issue.

The contents are—"Excitement," "A poem," "Example of history, regarding the future of India," "The new Tantrik's advice—Tantrik is a monk who can reduce a foe to ashes," "The enemies of Bengalis are Bengalis," "Thorn in the path of the Mother," "Our sixth sedition," "Our funds."

The poem says: "My blood is dancing, my life dances Tom to kiss death; my strength has gone mad, has spread over the universe; my fists are clenched and my feet are ready to kick into atoms, the proud heads of the universe; the world as trembling blood flows in torrents; come all heroes," etc., etc.

The second article shows how, when two nations are mixed together, a nation of Khachhars or mules is produced. The Saxons and Normans are cited as example.

The third article says: "We are not afraid to sacrifice the cat-eyed monsters, before the Mother, who, according to the Shastras, is agreeable to accept both white and black goats." It continues: "The monks are praying in obscure corners of the earth and have formed such a body for revelation, that it would uproot the enemy's camp. That secret affair, we must conceal, as carefully, as one conceals one's mother's paramour. The same loyalists, who now serve Government, will join our ranks with secret information."

A Darjeeling telegram states that a mysterious affair occurred last night at Jalapahar. Two privates belonging to the King's Own Regiment were attacked by some natives. One soldier was badly hurt, and, as he was being carried to Hospital, he said: "Look after my chum; he'll be killed by now."

A search was made, by about 70 soldiers, but nothing was found, except a soldier's bloodstained cost and a snider rifle, belonging to one of the guards of Raja Dighapatia, outside whose palace the attack took place.

The Bengalis, Akhoy Kumar Rai and Napali, charged by the police with trespass, in the "Shrubbery" grounds, Darjeeling, were discharged yesterday, before trial, nothing sinister having been found against them. The other Bengali, who entered the grounds of "Auckland House," had already been discharged similarly.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

The hearing of the case in which Arabindo Ghose, his brother, Barindro, and 31 others stand charged with having conspired against Government, was resumed yesterday morning before Mr. L. Birley, Officiating District Magistrate, Alipore.

Mr. Eardley Norton and Mr. Barton represented the Crown, while there was the usual array of pleaders, appearing for the defence.

On the case being called on, Babu Upendro Nath Shome applied for the discharge of one of the accused, named Saroge Kumar Mojumdar, on the ground, that there was no evidence against him;

Mr. Norton consenting, the accused was discharged.

A formal complaint was then lodged, by Inspector Purna Chunder Biswas, of the Criminal Investigation Department, against Birendro Kumar Sen and Nem Kamar Sen, who were arrested at Sylhet, on a charge of being members of a secret society, whose object was to overthrow Government, established by law, in India. The complaint was admitted,

Shama Churn Mannah, the man who made a plan of the bomb factory, and several police witnesses were then examined.

Mr. Kemp, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, then related, how on the night of the 14th May he arrested Susil. Kumar Sen, and what he found there. Among the books found, was one entitled "Sons of Bengal." There were 5 sets, four volumes each, of reproductions from the "Yugantar." These 5 sets bear the following in Engli h: "Printed at the Sua ati Press, by A.C. Bhattacharjee."

The witness then detailed various books and documents, e c, found. These were a varied collection and comprised, among others, a portrait of Lajpat Rai, a Swadeshi song, "The Secret Revealer," "Self-defence," a book containing recipes for p eparing dynamite, "Broad sword and Single-stick," "Jujitsu," New Drill Instructor," "Letters from a Europe-G ing Sanyasi," "English Drill Book," "The Swordsman," "Instructions for using Grip Dumbells," and "Book of pictures of Heroes and M rtyrs."

Mr. Norton, in tendering the last book, remarked that it contains p ctures of some well known High Court at orneys. "I dont know whether they fall under the definition "Heroes" or o: "Martyrs." (Laughter).

The Court then rose for the day, and the further hearing of the case will be resumed to-morrow.

# POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

## Serious Indictment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7

The "Bengalee," to-day, brings a grave charge against the Post Office.

It says that the premises, No. 75-1, Harrison Road, are occupied by Chandra Bhushan Bhaduri, Senior Demonstrator, Presidency College (upper flat), and Kabiraj Kali Padi Chatterjee and Bengy Krishna Mitter, who have a dispensary on the ground floor.

None of these gentlemen received any letter through the post office for 12 days, from the 24th May to the 4th instant. The fact aroused their suspicions, and they were thinking of making an enquiry, when all of a sudden as many as 26 letters, bearing different dates, were delivered to them on the 5th instant and all their letters had been opened.

The "Bengalee" calls for an explanation from the authorities.

# THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

"Captain Drew on Leave" was produced by the Amateur Dramatic Club here on Friday, and must be written down as a real success. The author, H. H. Davis, has called the play a comedy, but it is apparently grounded on the premise, admitted by most social observers, that an unattractive woman's life is a tragedy. "We do not mean to suggest that the play should be described as a tragedy, but merely that it possesses a serious keynote. The first Act is extremely amusing; indeed, whenever Miss Mills, (Mrs. Bingley,) was upon the stage the house laughed continuously; later, we spread out our handkerchiefs conspicuously on our knees, as we felt they would be wanted—and they were.

Briefly, the story is this. Captain Drew, R. N., (Mr. G. R. Clarke) who is home on leave, is taken by his artist friend Mr. White, (Captain L. N. Malan), to call on the Moxons. Whilst waiting in their drawing-room White explains that they are extraordinarily dull folk, but that staying with them is a Miss Mills who is both witty and pretty. Drew says that he will be happy to flirt with anyone flirtable, and young White declares angrily that it shall not be Miss Mills.

"Oh, if the wind's in that quarter," says Drew, "I'll flirt with Mrs. Moxon."

At which his friend laughs, and says cynically, "Wait until you see her!"

On this the Captain lays a wager that he will not only flirt with Mrs. Moxon but make her flirt with him.

On this enter the ladies: Miss Mills charming, *debonnaire*, fashionable; Mrs. Moxon plain, constrained and dowdy. In two minutes Miss Mills and Captain Drew are the best of friends, the indignant White interrupting them with difficulty. Captain Drew then cautiously approaches Mrs. Moxon, and soon discovers that she is a good hearted timid little woman, wrapped up in her children and in awe of an unsympathetic husband.

The relations thus commenced continue for a month, in which time Mrs. Moxon becomes a transformed creature whilst the Captain has forgotten the wager, and is only extraordinarily sorry for her. She expands and blossoms under his kindness, and Drew enjoys the belief that he is increasing someone's happiness at no one's cost.

The end, of course, soon comes. Miss Mills has all along imagined that his visits are to her, and when White, in a fit of exasperation rather brutally undeceives her, she goes to Mr. Moxon. He tumbles at once to the role of the jealous husband, and marches off in search of his wife—who is nowhere to be found.

Meanwhile Drew has discovered that he is not invaluable, and being an honest man determines to take himself off. He tells White, and goes to that gentleman's studio to pack, without seeing Mrs. Moxon again. In the course of the evening White mentions casually to her that Drew is off early next morning, and she, in the sudden pain of the loss of the only friend she has in the world, goes to him to say good-bye, and to thank him for all he has done for her. Unfortunately she is seen entering the studio by Hassell, (Major Cleveland) a black-mailing scoundrel, who breaks in upon the interview and threatens to inform Mr. Moxon unless his silence is bought.

During this episode Miss Mills' feeling some compunction for the mischief she has made, tries to better matters at home by telling Moxon that his wife has taken a walk in the moonlight to her child's grave. Mrs. Moxon is saved for the time, but declines to hide behind Miss Mills prevarication, and next day tells her husband everything.

The curtain falls on these two ill-matched people trying to make a new start and to understand each other better. For theatrical purposes this is good enough as "a happy ending," but in view of their respective characters one is doubtful of the permanent efficacy of any such arrangement.

Mrs. Fergusson is wonderfully sympathetic in portraying the ascending gamut of emotions through which Mrs. Moxon has to pass before she "finds" herself—like the little mermaid of Hans Anderson's story, who walks over knives and razors with bare feet to gain a soul. Mrs. Bingley makes a fascinating Miss Mills, and scores continually with her crisp interpretation of this downright young woman of the world. Miss Boyes proves capacity for a larger part than that of the pretty maid allotted to her. Mr. Clarke showed sympathy and insight which lifted the character of the breezy sailor to as high a level as is often seen in amateur work. Mr. L. E. McConaghey was effectively restrained as the neglectful husband. Captain L. N. Malan did the artist-lover with considerable humour. Major Cleveland's villain was forcible if a trifle too realistic.

# VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

## Business of Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The following is a list of the business at the meeting of the Council of H. E. the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulation, to be held on Monday next:—

(1). The Hon'ble Mr. Baker to introduce a Bill to make special provision for the payment of duty on salt in certain cases.

(2). The Hon'ble Mr. Baker to introduce a Bill to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1904.

(3). The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson to move for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the law relating to Explosive Substances; also to move His Excellency the President to suspend the rules of business, to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration, and to move that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

(4). The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the prevention of incitements to murder and to other offences in the newspapers, also to move His Excellency the President to suspend the rules of business, to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration, and to move that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

# DHARWAR REEFS MINE.

## Output for May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 6.

During May, 1,350 tons of ore were crushed, at the Dharwar Reefs Mine, and yielded 666·90 ozs. of gold, compared with 658·28 ozs. for April. The average value of tailings was 4 dwts. 3 grs. per ton. These are being added to the accumulation, for treatment of which the amended cyanide plant is now in course of erection.

# NAVY AND SHIPPING NOTES.

WHITE STAR LINE.

At last there is definite news of the promised vessels to eclipse the Cunarders in size, as the White Star announce that shortly they will lay down the "Olympic" and one other. While, however, they will exceed the "Mauretania" in tonnage, they will make no attempt to lower the Cunard's colours by an attack on the speed record, as they are to steam at an honest 21 knots an hour. When some years ago they abandoned the race for the record and built the "Celtic" and her successors of 16-17 knots, there were many who thought that they had gone too far in the other direction and would have to pay more attention to speed. The Cunard did not make the same mistake, as they built the "Carenia" and "Carmania" to steam 19-20 knots, and have never had reason to regret it. There are some who predict a length of 1,000 feet for the new ships, but we hardly think that such a great leap will be made, though it is well known that Harland and Wolff are preparing laying-down berths of this length for future requirements. The ships will have a combination of reciprocating and turbine engines, which, for ships of such speed, we do not in the least believe in. Mr. Parsons himself says that such a combination is suited only for ships of 14 knots or less, and he ought to know the "Indomitable." Considerable secrecy is being observed as to the trials of this ship, which is the first of the much discussed trio. They are to be very fast editions of the "Dreadnought," and as such have to sacrifice to their extra speed something in the form of armour protection and armament. The statement that they can fire all eight 12-inch guns on either boardside, though literally true, is a misrepresentation, since one pair in each case will have an extremely restricted arc of fire. Some authorities expect the ships to do 27 knots instead of the 25 for which they are designed, but we think that unless they develop far more than the 41,000 horse-power provided for, they will not do very much better than 25 knots. While we are on the subject of speed, we may mention a very fine performance, made the other day by the "Dreadnought." It has lately been the fashion to decry this ship to say that she cannot steam and draws two feet more water than she was meant to. As to the latter report we cannot say for certain, but we think that it is very unlikely that the excess is anything like so much, but the fact remains that the other day she ran for twelve hours at a speed of 20 1/2 knots, or only half a knot less than she was designed for. It is reported that the officers of the ship have discovered some new system of power combination that will materially increase the speed of ships, but the matter is being kept strictly secret as to details, and nothing is likely to leak out for a considerable time.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

At last we have an authoritative assurance from this officer himself that there is no truth in the rumours of impending retirement on the ground of ill-health, and we are profoundly glad to hear it. It was not at all likely that Lord Charles, after realizing his ambition of commanding the biggest fleet in the Navy, would throw away the prize so soon after he had won it, and he is undoubtedly one of the best sea-going men we have, with a remarkable capacity of getting the very utmost out of his men, and getting it willingly too. While he never spares them when at work he is always careful to see that they have all reasonable chances for leave and rest when in harbour, and the result is a very happy one, all hands backing him up most loyally. We could not wish for a better man for command if the real thing should come.

NIGHT MANŒUVRES.

The recent order of the Admiralty that torpedo operations at night with lights out are to cease till further orders is interesting, but it is improbable that this means that there will be no more of them. There will most likely be some modification of the existing practice on the line of the very valuable suggestion made by Lieutenant Dewar in a letter to the "Naval and Military Record", in which he points out that manœuvres on ordinary nights are not too risky and are most instructive, but he insists that on pitch-black or foggy nights there are all the risks of war without the advantage of instruction. Obviously the value of the operations consists of the knowledge gained in handling these frail craft at high speeds so as to enable the commanders to estimate speed and range even under trying conditions, but when it is not possible to see anything at all until a few yards away, the danger is at a maximum and the benefit at a minimum. Anyhow we trust that the keen and capable young officers who have been so unfortunate in the "Tiger" and the "Gala" will find the incidents no bar to their future careers. It will give great satisfaction, we believe, to the whole navy if they are at once appointed to other commands. We hear that the Admiralty are in negotiation with Palmers of Jarrow for two destroyers that they have built as a speculation, and as these are fitted with turbines and are brand new, the bargain should be a good one.

THE HOME FLEET.

There is a rumour afloat to the effect that Sir W. H. May will be the next commander of the Home Fleet. This is very probable, and we think that the opportunity will be taken to make the Fleet into what we have always felt it would be made—a fully commissioned sea-going concern composed of the finest ships as they are turned out by the builders. It must be understood that it was necessary to make the changes in distribution slowly in order to attract more attention than was unavoidable on the other side of the North Sea, but we think that the final stage will soon be reached. The Channel Fleet and the Atlantic will then probably be merged into one for war purposes, though, for the carrying out of ordinary exercises it will most likely be split up into handy divisions. The first four "Dreadnoughts," the three "Invincibles" and the two "Agamemnons" will be a hard nut for any fleet to crack, to say nothing of the eight "King Edwards", which have once more lately shown their excellent steaming qualities.

THE "GLADIATOR" DISASTER.

Regarded from any but a national point of view we must be thankful that it was the "Gladiator" that was the rammed rather than the "St. Paul," as the cruisers ram, projecting many feet below the water would have done far greater damage to the side of the liner than the "St. Paul" inflicted by her straight stem, and in addition we must remember that the perfect discipline on the British warship alone made the rescue of so many of the crew possible: however good the behaviour of the officers of a liner in times of emergency, they have a far more difficult task than have the officers of a ship whose entire company have their stations and proceed to them automatically.

WET-BOB.

# MONSOON BURST.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., have received the following telegram from their Colombo Agents:—Monsoon burst here on the 5th instant.

# PRIMARY EDUCATION.

## Free and Compulsory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The cry of Free Primary Education is in the air; and it is not the less interesting for its increasing degree of ventilation. A great deal has been said in the press and on the platform to secure greater strength on the side of free education, and people are being pointed out so many ways and directions, by experts as well as laymen, that very little can be deemed to have been left unsaid. However, no unanimity of educational opinion has been arrived at in this connection, and no definite programme that has expert approval has yet been submitted either to the public or to the Government. This, then, will be an excuse for the present short treatment of the subject.

Primary Education is a subject, direct contact with which can be fairly claimed by a few only, and yet it has been a question the decision of which in favour of making it free would bring about a much needed reform, as understood and avowed by many. Whatever it may be, the subject may be fitly opened in some of its bearings, so as to admit fresh light, if not quite fruitful. Free Primary Education, it has been alleged, is capable of being availed of by a very large number of students, especially poor ones, who would take in their after life to some profitable technical occupation, hereditary or otherwise. They would not be horribly ignorant of even the three R's, the knowledge of which would come to be imparted to them through the medium of their vernacular. This is one out of the many points of benefits that are supposed to accrue to the classes and massed of India by that means, and it is proposed to shortly discuss it here.

The assumption here is chiefly based upon the fact that children of all classes will seriously and carefully attend to the call of the school-master or the Government that makes their education free; or parents of these children of school-going age in all places, villages and towns, will be willingly spurred to listen to the same call. It is needless to urge that practical experience must have the better of mere theoretical view. Only recently, facts and figures quoted in one of the (series of) articles contributed to the "Bombay Gazette" by Mr. N. G. Wellinkar were sufficient to demonstrate that, causes and motives apart, education is not a pressing demand in the market to an exorbitant extent to which the volunteers itself. If, however, it be deemed [illegible] on that account, as a known characteristic of [illegible] nal reform, quite desirable to prevail upon the masses of all places to increase demand by their own conduct and to wait for a legitimately long period of time till seeds sown broadcast in the waste uncultivated land should bear tangible fruits, no matter at what expense of time, money and trouble, then it will be a matter to be relegated to the unfathomable depths of futurity. In the meantime, it will not be unfair to direct notice to certain considerations that should be also more adequately regarded as speculative.

At this stage it is hardly necessary to remark that leading educationists to whom reference comes frequently to be made, should be made to associate themselves and co-operate with the Head-masters of vernacular schools both in capital towns and sparse populated villages, whose sad experience of actually going the daily round of not only inviting but even attracting and inducing some truant children to attend the school regularly, especially when monetary consideration that should up to now prove a sort of impetus and good, will be sufficient to declare the probable form of success likely to attend when money consideration is out of the question in imparting primary education. Setting aside such an experience however, supposing primary education were made free in a certain province like Kathiawar and compulsion is, as a consequence, brought to bear upon parents who are agriculturists or some other sort of business men, to send in their children to school, not only will it, at the outset, be tantamount to an unqualified inroad upon their sentiments, but it will as well be construed as a valueless or a much-ado-about-nothing sort of task to which they are compelled to conform. It is also prudent to wait and consider what success both States and Government have achieved in regard to free primary education of girls, after having tried the experiment so long. Nor is it desirable to be totally disheartened by want of success or even total failure; but what is meant to be conveyed here is more a lesson to be derived from the undeniableness of the ever-failing tendency of compulsion than the unsuitability of Free Primary Education to our people. For education is always deemed naturally averse to compulsion of any kind, and modern methods of scientific training will try to avoid all such systems in which any pressure comes to be put upon the minds of learners. Against education, too, no compulsion will have any efficacy as emphatically proved by history in so many countries.

The subject is vast and varied and it is no use going over the trodden ground since "enough is a feast and more is waste." But it cannot be omitted from note that in the modern civilized system where child-nature itself has to be studied properly, approached carefully, and handled guardedly for the purpose of imparting training, it is momentous to inquire and decide whether village and town-teachers for Vernacular Courses are at all equal to the task, or lack sorely in the power required for these supreme objects, when even in the beginning of the experiments, not only is co-operation of parents necessary, but the worth of teachers weighs heavily in the balance. Again are all schools, confining our attention to the Bombay Presidency alone, fully equipped with the necessary materials of teaching on the modern refined lines that they are prepared to compel children here, there and everywhere to pick up even the three R's with the help of proper apparatus, desks, black boards, pictorial illustrations of almost all the objects to be taught, the want of which is always considered as productive of vague ideas and slovenly methods.

I am afraid the sketch presented here will be probably regarded as rather gloomy; but on that account therefore it deserves to be added that the system of Free and Compulsory Primary Education is not condemned wholesale. The words do not apply to all places and all times. But my object expressly is to suggest the futility to a great extent of the experiment, by way of requesting the authorities that be to try it in some capital towns along with some backward villages for about half a decade and, after patiently watching the result, to redouble the force of zeal in trying the same in larger areas.

Our system requires a proper calibration of senses that are the known flood-gates of knowledge. And when the increasing number of learners becomes unwieldy, will the teacher be able, in a small village for instance, to manage his charges so efficiently as to realise Children's Garden—a mere ideal up to now—in their schools to any appreciable extent? Will the education be properly directed, or degraded? Pushing education forward in a disinterested spirit, as the teachers in all schools are required to do, will they do adequate justice to the work in hand growing more tiresome day by day simply on account of the overwhelming numbers in big towns, if only we grant that the dream will be a reality? I am prepared, however, to admit that Primary Education or the so-called mediocre culture in calculated to give the average masses a better chance.

of success in life; and it is a mere curse to remain chained down as a slave in the prison house of ignorance; and also that even now the rural tracts in India are mostly such a dismal prison-house. Nor am I the least inclined to undervalue the advantages of Primary Education to both the urban and the rural population. But the main point at issue is whether the means is adequate to the end sought to be fulfilled. The standing blame that our system of training is sadly wanting in ecientific basis cannot be removed to any extent if the work itself is devoid of zest or interest. For, at present when in rural districts boys are few, the skilful winning over the hearts of parents and attracting them to send their sons to school on the one hand and efficient teaching after the refined modern methods so as to please superiors on the other hand, is a necessary daily exercise and serves as a commendable consideration for promotion. When, however. Primary Education is made free and compulsory, parents have no longer to be cajoled, nor work to be shown efficient and scientific under the pressure of an unwieldy class. Will all natural influences, again, be preserved in tact under the alternating speed of instruction and examination, of a big class of boys? Even if improvement is tried to be sought in the employment of better paid and better trained teachers in larger numbers, will the outturn or outlay be capable of fully compensating for the trouble and expenses incurred?

Educational reform, no doubt, is the very heart of all reform movement; and it is quite essential that each one concerned with education should try to collect and diffuse correct knowledge and information about matters educational so as to stimulate the public opinion and bring out a sort of unanimity of views. Here, then, the view of Mr. John Wallace, C. E., Editor of the "Textile Journal", Bombay, will be cited with advantage. "If we may rely," he says in an article which was originally a paper prepared for the last Surat Industrial Conference, "on the evidence of Mr. Nesfield, Director of Public Instruction in the N. W. Provinces, the there R's were not of much use. He found that Primary Education made the children of cultivators less contented with their lot in life, less willing to work and more litigious. He persuaded 1,037 old pupils who had left school for some time to present themselves for examination and of these, 16 per cent. passed in one or more simple subjects (reading, writing and Arithmetic), and in one or other of the three more difficult grades, while the remaining 84 per cent. failed [illegible] in any one subject. The instruction given [illegible] appears to have been of no use in their daily work, and they forgot their schooling as people forget the things they do not practise. Education did not make them better agriculturists because their instruction did not include anything directly bearing on agriculture. It was also made clear that the short receptive period of the lives of these youths had been sacrified to a system borrowed from another and totally different country. This incident took place 24 years ago, and, although object lessons have since been introduced, rendering the tuition more interesting, reading and writing continue to be taught to, and forgotten by, the bulk of pupils. The teaching of five boys to read, in order that one might remember the art, indicates very peculiar ideas on the subject of education."

So much for an expert opinion. Next that which demands our attention is efficiency, which is generally promoted when schools are properly equipped with the means and materials of instruction required for as many boys as are admitted after the Primary Education is declared free, added to the fact that one and all are throughout brought under the eye of the teacher who takes a special care of each one of them at the time of teaching the lesson. Granting this to be possible in a certain measure: will discipline be properly or satisfactorily preserved, chiefly when boys and their parents have been made alive to the feeling that nothing is at stake or no risk is run if the taught do not get a pass regularly every year and consequently omit, with impunity and at will, to attend to the instruction at any time. Tediousness will gradually be generated, which has been aptly characterised as the great sin of instruction; and then, with regard to the result or success of the experiment, advance will not have been made even an inch further.

It is almost foreign to the present purpose to suggest how to employ or utilise that part of finances which is set apart in some places for making Primary Education free and affording greater scope for instruction to boys of lower classes, agriculturists, artisans and such others. But it will not be amiss to observe that so much of the income might be applied with advantage to increasing the real efficiency of teaching work which mainly depends upon well-trained and therefore well-paid teachers, as well as upon the necessary articles and pieces of apparatus required for the work. It is only direct contact with both rural and urban schools that is capable, of showing how scantily, nay meagrely, equipped some of the village schools are, and of proving how money and labour employed in that direction would go a great way in repaying both at no distant date, perhaps with compound interest.

S. S. MEHTA,
Chairman, Municipality.
(In-charge) Head Master;
Superintendent, State Education.

Wadhwan City,
Daji Raj High School.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BILLIMORA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BILLIMORA, JUNE 5.

At about 11-30 this noon a fire took place in Vanka Moholla, which originated from a building in the occupation of H. H. the Raja Saheb of Bansda. It is alleged that a motor car belonging to the Raja took fire, and ignited the building. The fire destroyed the building and spread to the adjacent houses eastward. Although the Municipal pump was brought out it proved useless against the flames. Altogether about seven buildings were completely destroyed, resulting in serious loss to their owners.

In previous years a drum was kept in the Armar's Kutchery, and at the sign of fire the drum was beaten, whereupon all the townsmen collected on the scene and rendered assistance. As the Gaekwar's Government has sold off the drum, people in the other districts did not know of the disaster, but after a long time.

The burnt out houses contained mowra, hay &c., &c., which gave impetus to the fire which only stopped after reaching the last house on the east-side. It was fortunate that the wind was on the east-side at the time the conflagration took place, as had it extended to the western portion it might have done extensive damage and consumed a large part of the town.

A well informed correspondent, who has just returned from Imphal, Manipur State, reports that cholera is raging in that district, cases having averaged a hundred a day within a three mile radius of Cantonments during the last six weeks. The troops in Cantonments have, fortunately, so far been kept free, through rigid measures being enforced for protecting their one water tank.

## MRS. BESANT AND PARSI EDUCATION.

### Two Appeals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Enclosed, I beg to send you 2 Appeals with a covering letter, and shall be much obliged if you will publish same in from next issue.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHEDJI D. MAHLUXMIVALA.

Mrs. Annie Besant, having learnt that the question of a Parsi Educational Institution is being earnestly rediscussed, has sent us the following Appeal which we have great pleasure in laying before the Parsi Community. We hope that the Appeal will meet with a hearty response and that an Institution which promises such great good to our community will soon be an accomplished fact.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
JEHANGIR JAMSHEDJI VIMADALAL,
JAMSHEDJI DHANJIBHAI MAHLUXMIVALA.

Bombay, June 6.

AN APPEAL TO THE PARSI COMMUNITY.

Has not the time come for the building of a Central Parsi College, in which the sons of the Parsi Community may be trained up in all necessary western knowledge, and at the same time instructed in those precious scriptures and teachings on which the continued existence of the Parsis—as a community—depends? Your numbers are small, in comparison with the millions of Hindus and Muhammadans who make up the vast population of your adopted country, but your community is strong in intelligence, in wealth, in the virtues which make the good citizen. If, however, Zoroastrianism, as a religion, is allowed to die out of the hearts of the young, smothered in the atmosphere of a Godless education, your community has no future, but will merge in the general population; Zoroastrianism will become a dead religion, like the Egyptian and Chaldean faiths, side by side with which it flourished in the past; and the world will be robbed of an ancient faith, the standard-bearer of Pure Thoughts, Pure Words, Pure Deeds, and will be immeasurably the poorer for the loss.

It is to prevent this catastrophe, it is to save the priceless remnants of this noble faith that I—the servant of all Religions,—venture to lift my voice, in pleading, in entreaty. Out of the past your heritage has come to you; hand it on to future generations unimpaired, nay, enriched. Islam has raised a college for the instruction of its youth. Hinduism is dotting the land with institutions in which its hoary faith is being taught. Christianity has colleges and schools everywhere, not only for the instruction of its own youth which is legitimate, but for the conversion of the youths of other faiths which is a wrong committed against its elder sisters. Buddhism, in Ceylon, has three colleges and over two hundred schools. Shall Zoroastrianism alone remain inert, indifferent, and see its sons take their religion at the low value put upon it by the inaction of their parents? Shall it alone do nothing, while all others are active? If the Parsis say "Yes, then is Zoroastrianism doomed to perish, and the Parsis shall cease to be.

With the young is the future, and that which the young do not cherish, has no share in the future. Your youths are deprived of the inspiration which is their birthright, of the training of character on which the nobility of manhood depends.

Circumstances, just now, are propitious, and the hour for successful action has struck. Out of your great wealth, will you not build and endow a College worthy of your ancient Religion, incorporating that love of education which is, from time immemorial, one of the chief characteristics of your faith? We know, from the Convocation Address of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, how warmly he will welcome a strenuous effort on the part of each Religion to educate its youths on its own lines of religion and morality, and how he will strengthen—so far as he legitimately may—every such attempt to infuse religion into education. Every principle calls on you to be up and doing; every circumstance is favourable. Seize then, O followers of Zarathushtra, the golden opportunity, and may His Fire descend from heaven on your hearts.

ANNIE BESANT, P.T.S.

AN APPEAL TO THE PARSI COMMUNITY.

The time has come for establishing a Central College for the Parsees, on the lines of the Benaras Hindu College and the Alligarh College for Mahomedans, where the youth of the Community may receive all necessary education suited to their requirements as well as a knowledge of the sacred teachings of their religion. Its importance and need are acknowledged on all sides; and a beginning must now be made. The wonder is, why the Parsee Community which is always the foremost in all public movements, should have been the last amongst the important communities of this country, in providing itself with an up-to-date and modern institution of this kind, the want of which has been long and keenly felt.

The question has been discussed with a certain amount of enthusiasm from time to time; but, unfortunately, it was never taken up seriously. The present, however, seems to be the right moment for moving in this direction. The whole of India is just now convulsed with a desire to advance and progress, the very intensity of which staggers the imagination. In the community itself, there is a general awakening for improvement and education; and it now rests with those who are anxious for its welfare to take advantage of this propitious moment.

It cannot be denied that there already exist several institutions for the use of the community; but, they are neither sufficient in their number nor efficient in the kind of education that they impart. The object of all modern education in India appears to be to pass Examination; and its effect is to fit students only to obtain degree that have little practical value. The Universities are mere examining bodies and have failed to fulfil the highest expectations formed of them.

The true aim of education should be to draw out of the mind all that is best there and not to thrust in it what it is incapable of appreciating. No education worthy of the name can afford to neglect the training of the moral side of man. It should be as much the object of education to impart a knowledge of literature, of mathematics, of the sciences and of the fine arts, as to instill into the young mind, the principles of good breeding and morality. It cannot be denied that good manners, like good morals, are the cement and security of society.

Such a system of education will bring the students out into the light of day, and exhibit them to the world comprehensive in acquirements, fertile in resources, rich in imagination, strong in reasoning, prudent and powerful above their fellows, in all the relations and in all the offices of life. They will be men imbued with the highest ideals of duty, of truth, of justice, of self-sacrifice and of honour,—men, who will come out of the colleges inspired with a zeal to serve humanity, inspired with a desire to work for their country and their community.

Each community should formulate its own educational curriculum in a manner that would best suit its social, intellectual and moral needs.

It would be obviously impossible to frame a general and comprehensive scheme that would meet the requirements of all classes and communities. It is therefore desirable for such communities as can help themselves, to establish distinct institutions of their own for the education of their youth, framed according to their own ideas to suit the peculiar circumstances under which they may be placed.

The undersigned ventures to take this opportunity of appealing to the community to cheerfully respond to such a call in its own interest. If a scheme is framed to obtain the object in view, it is to be devoutly hoped that Parsees of all shades of opinion will come forward with "the sinews of war" to manifest their warm appreciation of a project that must necessarily play an important part in the future well-being, progress, and even the existence of the community. It has established hospitals for the sick, asylums for the poor, sanataria for the convalescent, in short, it has done enough to sustain life. But, after having so sustained it will it neglect to embellish it? Will it neglect untrained and uncultivated, "the beautiful living instrument wherein play all the powers of the mind"?

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT.

## INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

### Bombay Branch Appeal.

The response by the Bombay Presidency to the appeal for funds for the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund has not so far been a liberal one, and the smallness of the total subscriptions received and promised (approximately Rs. 32,000) possibly arises more from ignorance of the true position of affairs than from apathy, or the want of ability on the part of the people of this Presidency, to come to the relief of their famine stricken brethren in other parts of India.

Over a large area in the United Provinces, in parts of Central India and the Central Provinces acute distress prevails, and in one or two Collectorates of our own Presidency some help may be wanted before long. To give the relief necessary for more money than that at present available and in sight is required, and when it is pointed out that during the last two famines the Bombay Presidency received from outside sources some Rs. 80 lacs for the Charitable Relief of its famine stricken people it is evident that the Rs. 32,000, above referred to, falls very far short of what the Bombay Presidency contribution should come to.

We therefore appeal to the people of this Presidency who have not yet given to contribute generously to the Relief Fund.

Contributions should be paid to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or any of its Branches, or may be sent direct to the Treasurer or Working Secretary.

A receipt will be forwarded for all sums paid in, and the names of subscribers with the amount of their subscriptions will be duly published in the newspapers.

The objects of the Fund are:—

1.—The supplement subsistence rations which alone are provided from the public funds, by the addition of small comforts—whether of food or clothing—for the aged and infirm, for the patients in hospital, for children and the like.

2.—To provide for the maintenance of orphans.

3.—To relieve the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be, by official enquiry into, and some kind of test of the reality of the distribution which is to be relieved.

4.—To restore to their original position, when acute distress has subsided those who have lost their all in the struggle, and to give them a fresh start in life.

BASIL SCOTT,
Chairman.

ARTHUR LESLIE,
Working Secretary,
Care of Messrs. Greaves Cotton, & Co.,
Box 91, Bombay.

## CROSSING OVER AN OPEN HATCH.

In the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, J. P., Coroner for Bombay, conducted an enquiry relative to the death of Alexander Walker, a seaman on board the s.s. "Rasbera," who, while attempting to cross over a hatch on Saturday morning, instead of walking the proper way over the deck, slipped over a hatch that was properly secured, and then slipped on to the hatch which was not secured, from a height of about 35 feet, sustaining serious injuries. He was when brought to the Hospital, perfectly unconscious, and in a moribund state. He never rallied, and died the same evening of cerebral hemorrhage, being the result of the fall, which had caused a laceration of the brain. Deceased had been frequently warned against crossing the open hatches. A verdict of death, being due to cerebral hemorrhage caused by an accidental fall, was returned.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Brigadier-General Woolcombe, Commanding the Garhwal Brigade, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Colonel Davison, Commanding the Fyzabad Brigade, is granted 2 months' leave. Lieutenant Colonel Pearse, Shropshire Light Infantry, commands the Brigade temporarily.

Colonel Cabusac, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Head-Quarters, is transferred, as Assistant Adjutant General, Quetta Division, on the abolition of the former appointment.

Colonel Cox, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief of the Staffs Division, is appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General, Army Head Quarters.

Lieutenant Edmondson, 74th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 71, Heavy Battery. Majors Edgell and Harrison, Royal Engineers, are confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer.

Colonel Peyton, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Division of the Chief of the Staff, is appointed to the command of the Meerut Cavalry Brigade.

Major Hambro, 15th Hussars, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division.

COLONEL CABASUC, the new Assistant Adjutant General, arrived in Quetta on the morning of the 6th instant.

The Tikka Sahib of Nabha is in Simla to attend to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Munshi Madho Lal and Nawab Saiyid Muhammad are expected for the same purpose.

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

### Finance and Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The following is a summary of the report of the Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration, issued on the 5th March 1908:—

The Committee consisted of Sir James Lyle Mackay, G. C. M. G., K. C. I. E. (Chairman), Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Bart., G. C. I.E., Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., Sir David Millar Barbour, K. C. S. I., K. C. M. G., and L. Abrahams, Esq.

OBJECT OF THE ENQUIRY.

The references made to them, and on which they were desired to enquire and report were—(1) Whether the amount allotted, in recent years, for railway construction and equipment in India, are sufficient for the needs of the country, and for the development of its trade; and, if not, then,

(2) what additional amounts may properly and advantageously be raised for this purpose;

(3) within what limits of time, and by what methods they should be raised;

(4) towards what objects they should be applied; and

(5) whether the system under which the Railway Board now works is satisfactory or is capable of improvement.

HISTORY OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The report begins with a brief summary of the history of the past relations of the Government with the Indian railway system, and its present position. It describes the Guarantee system, under which the first railways in India were constructed, and refers to the power of purchase, possessed by Government, under the original contracts, and how this power has been exercised. It points out that the only lines of any magnitude, which are not now owned by the Government of India are the Southern Punjab and the Bengal and North Western Railways. It quotes statistics of capital expenditure and profit in working, and gives a resume of the general conditions of modern railway contracts, under which companies work lines, on behalf of the Government of India. It then describes the existing system under which funds for railway work are provided under the programme.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

The final paragragh of this historical review deals with the question of private enterprize in the construction of Indian railways, and the views of the Committee are as follows:—

"Before concluding this preliminary survey of the policy pursued by the Government of India with respect to railways, we think it desirable to refer to the remarks that are frequently made as to the failure of the Government of India to encourage what is called private enterprize in railway construction. When examined, the complaints under this head are generally found to be based on cases in which the Government of India has refused to grant, to projected companies, all the financial assistance for which the promoters have asked. In some instances, the ground of complaint has been that the Government has insisted on restricting the extent to which the subscribed capital may be used, to defray the expenses of promotion. It is open to question whether the promotion of schemes which Government did is considered essential, and is entitled to be called "private enterprize." We are not aware of any case in which true private enterprize, that is the construction of railways, without financial assistance from the State, has ever failed to receive encouragement from the Government of India, provided that the proposed undertaking was one which would not enter into injurious competition with existing lines. Where assistance from the Government is asked, in the shape of a guarantee of interest, either direct or indirect, the responsibility of determining, whether, and to what extent, such assistance shall be given, must rest with the Government, and if upon a consideration of all the circumstances it decides that the balance of public advantage is against the grant of the assistance desired, it cannot fairly be charged with neglecting to encourage private enterprize. Any attempt to exploit the country, for the benefit of the concessionaire, by means of schemes which would either compete unfairly with railways already in existence, or be likely to prove disadvantageous for the taxpayer has been consistently and, in our opinion, rightly resisted by the Government of India.

The report then proceeds to deal with the special questions put to them.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

Question 1.—Whether the amounts allotted, in recent years, for railway construction and equipment in India are sufficient for the needs of the country and for the development of its trade.

The figures of capital expenditure in the past are reviewed, and, as a result of the evidence given by witnesses, the opinion is expressed that in the years 1906 and 1907 the railways had dealt satisfactorily with the traffic offering, and we are satisfied that this was the case.

INSUFFICIENT WORKING OF ROLLING-STOCK.

The chief complaint has been regarding the "inadequacy of the supply of rolling-stock," but the necessity for improving the lines by the addition of crossing stations, sidings, etc., in order to fit them for the employment of additional stock, has also been represented as pressing. Some of the witnesses have suggested that the existing rolling-stock is not worked with the greatest efficiency, and there may be room for improvement in this respect. The attention of the railway Board should be drawn to this point. Although, however, some improvement may be possible in the method of working the existing stocks, there appears to be little doubt that, largely owing to the activity of trade which prevailed in India, in the last two or three years, more especially in coal, grain and manganese ore, the equipment of the lines was unequal to the requirements of the traffic. The exceptional efforts which have been made since 1905 will, however, shortly effect a marked improvement in this direction, and it is not unlikely that there may also be some slackening in trade. The unusual conditions of trade and the measures which have been taken to increase railway facilities, appear to have been overlooked by some of the witnesses. At the same time we are convinced, that the trade of India will go on developing, and timely preparations are necessary for a further increase in traffic."

The Committee then quote certain figures of actual expenditure in recent years and state—"In the three years, ending 31st March 1908, nearly £20,000,000 will have been spent in increasing the capacity of open lines, and the result of this expenditure will, no doubt, for the time being, have given much help towards bringing the existing railways up to a proper standard of efficiency.

SUPPLY OF PRIVATE WAGONS.

In the last paragraph of the report, the question of the supply of private wagons is touched on in the following words:—"In connection with the supply of wagons, for use on Indian railways, the question of the provision by colliery proprietors and other traders, of their own wagons, has been raised. This system is an extensive operation on the railways in this country, but it is regarded with great dissatisfaction by all the Railway Administrations here, who would be glad to see it abolished. The opinions of the executive officers of several of the leading English railways have been communicated to us. In the case of one line, the opinion has been expressed, that private wagons 'are the greatest trial in the life of a Traffic, Goods, or Mineral Manager; they have nothing to recommend them, the amount of shunting necessary is colossal, and the cost of this is enormous. The General Manager of another important line has stated that the system of private wagons is fraught with inconvenience. A third company has remarked, 'There are about 700,000 private wagons in use in this country.' The relief from capital expenditure on the part of the railway is enormously overbalanced by the great additional cost of shunting involved by the necessity for sorting out these wagons. Were it impossible to remove from the public the right to own private wagons, every company in the Kingdom would combine to such an end. In view of the opinions, we see no reason to recommend that the system of the private ownership of wagons should be introduced into India."

EQUIPMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The views of the Committee on question 1, as finally summarized, are: "We find that the equipment of the Indian railways has been unequal to the requirements of trade in the last two or three years, and we recommend that the allotments for railway construction and equipment should be increased beyond those of recent years."

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION.

Question 2.—What additional amounts may properly and advantageously be raised for railway construction and equipment?

The Committee are satisfied that no definite limit can be assigned, at the present time, to the amount that could be remuneratively devoted to the development and expansion of the Indian railway systems. They consider it very desirable that the rapid development of the railway systems of India should be regarded by Government as one of its most important duties; but they point out the difficulties connected with a policy of rapid development. They have divided the subject under two heads, and remark—"In our opinion the prudent policy for the Government to adopt is to fix periodically a standard of annual expenditure for this purpose. For this purpose two questions have to be considered—(1) What is the average of the annual expenditure that can be advantageously and profitably incurred? and (2) What is the average annual supply of capital that the Government can count on being able to procure"?

They are unable to assign any definite limit as an answer to (1) and fix £14,000,000, which includes a provision of £1,500,000, for irrigation works. As the answer to (2) they summarize their answer as follows:—

"(1) We are unable to assign a definite limit to the amount that could be remuneratively devoted to the development and expansion of the Indian railway system.

"(2) We consider that the prudent policy for the Government to adopt, is to fix periodically a standard of annual expenditure.

"(3) We think, that, for some years to come, the effective limit of the amount to be spent, in any year, will be the amount that can be provided.

"(4) We think that it would not be imprudent for the Secretary of State to contemplate raising in London, in normal years, £9,000,000, making with £5,000,000 usually obtainable in India, a total provision of £14,000,000, for all capital purposes, of which all but about £1,500,000 will be available for capital outlay on railways.

"(5) We accordingly recommend that the programme of annual expenditure on railway construction and development in India be, for the present, fixed at £12,500,000, equal to £100,000,000 in the next eight years."

HOW FUNDS TO BE RAISED.

Question 3.—Within what limits of time, and by what methods, should additional funds be raised?

Four methods of raising money are considered—(1) direct Government borrowing; (2) the issue of short-term debenture bonds by companies, with the guarantee of Government; (3) the issue of debenture stock companies, also guarantee by the Government, but only redeemable after a long period at the option of the borrower; and (4) the issue of share capital by companies, with a Government interest and a share in surplus profits.

The various arguments for and against each method are dealt with, and the financial proposals that have been made, other than the four methods referred to are criticized. The final recommendations made are:—

"(1) We recommend that as a portion of the above method, the sum of £12,500,000 per annum, which will be obtained in England, shall be raised by the issue of ordinary India stock and by the issue of debenture stock and share capital by guaranteed companies.

"(2) With regard to the short debenture bonds issued by guaranteed companies, we consider that it is desirable to avoid adding to those now existing, and to discharge them as opportunity arises.

"(3) We think that, in view of the profit to be derived from investing in railways, and the direct and immediate benefit conferred on the country by railway extension, and having regard to the importance of checking the growth of the external debt, it would be advantageous were the Government to endeavour to realize a larger annual surplus than has been customary, to supplement the other resources available for capital expenditure on railways. It may be also found possible to raise larger rupee loans than it has hitherto been usual to place on the Indian market, and we suggest that in course of time, when the gold standard reserve has reached an amount beyond which it may be considered unnecessary to go, the whole of the profit derived from the coinage might, with advantage, be utilized for expenditure on the railways.

A NEW SCHEME PROPOUNDED.

(4) We recommend for consideration, as a means of increasing the total annual capital expenditure on the railways, beyond the sum of £12,500,000 to be provided by, or on the credit of the State, a scheme under which the capital requirements of lines now dependent on Government capital may be supplied, without Government intervention or assistance. Such a scheme has been suggested by several witnesses in broad outline. It is—(1) that the net earnings of a railway, owned by the Government, shall be capitalised at, say, 25 years' purchase; (2) that the amount thus arrived at shall be treated as Government capital in the undertaking; (3) that a company shall be formed to work the line, and that this company shall raise additional capital, on the security of the railway alone, without any guarantee from the Government; and (4) that the net earnings of the line, after the formation of the company, shall be divided between the Government and the company, in proportion to the capital of each.

(5) We suggest that one or more of the State lines, worked directly by the Government of India, should be leased to companies formed under this scheme.

(6) We advise that the Government should retain the right to resume, at stated times, and on fixed and explicit terms, any lines the working of which may be placed in the hands of such companies; but we recommend that the contracts with the companies should be for a long period, even up to 50 years.

Under this question, the Committee refer to two important matters, one dealing with the proposition to use the services of a Rolling-stock Trust Company, which would supply rolling-stock to railways on a system of deferred payments; and the other, to the ownership and construction of branch lines. The Committee do not recommend calling in the aid of a Rolling-stock Company, and in the matter of branch lines, they recommend that, as far as possible, the trunk lines should own as well as construct and work their branches.

Before finally leaving the consideration of question 3, the Committee touch on the question of Indian railway finances being separated from the general finances of the Government of India. Their conclusion is that this would not be desirable.

WHAT OBJECTS TO BE SUPPORTED.

Question 4.—Towards what objects should additional funds be applied?

The view taken by the Committe on this question was, that the equipment and improvement of existing lines should take precedence of the construction of new lines. When considering this question, the Committee also referred to a proposal that had been made to establish a central wagon reserve, and expressed reasons why they did not approve of it.

PRESENT SYSTEM UNSATISFACTORY.

Question 5.—Whether the system under which the Railway Board now works, is satisfactory, or is capable of improvement?

The Committee find that the system under which the Railway Board now works is not satisfactory. They consider that the Board should be brought into closer connection with the Government of India, (a) by giving the Chairman of the Board the right to submit a memorandum direct to the member of Council in charge of railway business, and to claim a personal interview with him; (b) giving the Chairman the right of access to the Governor General, at stated times, and of attendance at the Council when his presence there is required by the Government of India; (c) by permitting the Railway Board to communicate direct with any department of the Government of India, or with any local Government. They further recommend that the Railway Board should be permitted a freer exercise of the powers delegated to them, in the internal working of the Board. It is thought that the Chairman should be vested with powers, enabling him to finally decide on a question before the Board; and that his title should be "President" instead of Chairman.

CONCLUSION.

The report concludes with certain points which have come before the Committee in the course of the enquiry, which did not strictly form part of the reference. Their views on these points are:—(1) That the attention of the Railway Board should be drawn to the question of the possibility of improving the working of the existing rolling-stock on Indian railway; (2) that, when possible, advantage should be taken of periods of money, to raise funds in excess of immediate requirements; and (3) that the Railway Board should be instructed to give consideration to the question of ensuring closer correspondence between the estimated and the actual cost of railway construction, than was shown by several cases brought to their notice.

Among the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia" were:—General Sir Archibald Hunter, Rear Admiral R. A. J. Montgomerie, C. V. O., C. B., C. M. G., Mrs. Montgomerie and son, Hon. Mr. E. A. Gait, C. I. E., Sir Harold Deane, Major-General L. Bradshaw, and Surgeon General and Mrs. Gubbins.

## INDIANS DOMICILED IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last week an article appeared in a contemporary which seemed to have been penned by a person intimately connected with the young Indians who go to England for studying and qualifying themselves for some profession or other. Before I dwell on some points which I venture to think will appeal to the good sense of the persons concerned and the Indian gentlemen in India who send out their sons, I must express warm thanks to the writer of the article for the timely warning contained therein, in respect to the training and mannerism of the young men domiciled in England. It is a duty incumbent upon the parents to place their sons in the midst of salubrious influences and to spare no pain to compel them to stick to study and to keep aloof from politics on pain of their maintenance allowances being stopped.

This is the only check which people professing loyalty to the Crown and wishing well to their own kith and kin can exercise without any hitch with a view to bring out their sons as Indian gentlemen, loyal, cultured and well qualified to occupy the spheres in which they are placed by Providence. Without making any distinction amongst Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis it is within my experience that two-thirds of the students deviate from the course of their studies and launch themselves into politics just to make a show of their intelligence and so-called independence. However some allowance should be made on account of their inexperience of youth but what about those who for their own purposes actually invite such young man to attend their meetings where they question the supremacy of England over India and couch their language in a manner which is sure to increase discontentment and create feelings of hostility between the two countries. Even at such meetings some retired Anglo-Indian officials are also conspicuous by their presence in order to show to the English public that they are authorities on Indian matters and have a large circle of acquaintances amongst the domiciled Indians in England.

All sorts and conditions of Indians are sent to England and no distinction is made amongst them. Those who occupy high social positions, in India, are, at times, put down and those who hold lower status are exalted over their heads to an extent that the rightly entitled to such considerations get dissatisfied. Thus many cases are to be found of such men.

One official who really knew to do the right thing was the former political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State for India namely Sir Seymour Fitzerald who himself was in India as Private Secretary to his late father the former Governor of Bombay Sir Seymour Gerald Fitzgerald. The young Indians must know once for all that the respect in which they are held and the cordiality with which they are welcomed by the English people will soon take the place of hatred and disgust if they continue such conduct. Their object in going to England is not to study politics and become so called radicals, anarchists, or socialists, but to qualify themselves for professions and services which will stand them in good stead in after life. It is not their place to turn out stump orators and wind bags. Their mission is to adopt all that is good in the English nation to turn out capable men loyal and true to their parents who expend large sums of money to educate them for the welfare of their families and the country.

Had it not been for the generous policy of the British Raj in point of education these very persons would have been nowhere. Under a Hindu or Mahomedan despot, they would have been living in a reign of tyranny fettered in every way and put down with inhumane measures.

To be fair such a state of affairs could not be tolerated by any Government.

It is sincerely hoped that they will turn over a new leaf and won't desire the authorities to take strict measures to put down such impudence and childishness and what more to totally alienate the sympathies of the English nation. [Such attacks and language are a sacrilege to the Sovereign who is placed in authority over us by the Almighty Providence. The British Raj has been doing every thing to promote the welfare of the people and is always desirous of paying attention to all matters represented in a manner which behoves gentlemen.

I am sure that Indian gentlemen in India and England who although more advanced in their views than others will no doubt resent such mannerism and counsel their friends to keep their sons and relatives within bounds and ask them to mind their own work without allowing themselves to be carried away by emotional speeches and crude ideas which a few may be promulgating in England to suit their own purpose.

Before I conclude I relate an incident. Once a young Indian student in England while discussing politics said that a certain person in India was a flatterer because he did not sufficiently press his points before Government. This gentleman about whom he remarked is well known for straightforwardness and integrity and is a leader of the Moderate party which had after years of toil and labour been brought into existence by persons who wish well both to Government and the country.

If the train of thought of a youngster who has yet to win his spurs is such from the very beginning, what would it lead to in after years. Such may be exceptions, but it is absolutely true that young men in England use unbridled language and they are encouraged by the circumstances in which they are placed to know no bounds.

It is a: Cambridge or Oxford and Edinborough or Dublin that they receive checks because they come in contact with young men of all walks of life.

At the college no disloyal sentiments could be expressed without receiving a bluff and excommunication from good company.

In London the young men live in places according to their means. Thus several are unable to mix with good people. This works a lot of mischief in forming the character of the youths. However as far as possible the parents and well-wishers of the young men should strain every nerve to control them.

Failure on their part to discharge this duty will lose them the regard of the English people and even their own right thinking compatriots.—Yours, &c.

N. K. S.

The "Bengalee" says that the operatives of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, who had struck work for nearly seven weeks, resumed their duties a few days ago, on the understanding that better treatment would be accorded them all round. Their pay has been increased, working hours on Sunday reduced, and several other reforms promised.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where. Wholesale Depot: 33 Southampton Road, London, England.

## CONSUMPTION AND THE HIMALAYAS.

### An Appeal.

The following appeal for a Consumptives' Home in a Himalayan Pine Forest has been issued :—

That great scourge, phthisis, is depriving us every year of numerous useful lives. In the Bombay Presidency alone there were 60,615 deaths, due to consumption and allied diseases, during the year 1906-07. In the Central Provinces the figures have doubled during the last few years, those for the last official year being 16,609. In Madras the ravages seem to be more frightful. In 1902, the figure stood at 5,042 ; in 1906, it was recorded at 23,378. Five years ago, 584 persons succumbed to affections of the lungs in Eastern Bengal and Assam. During the last year, the number was quadrupled. In Lower Bengal, the figures have risen from 5,666 to 12,825 during this period. In the United Provinces diseases of the lungs carried off over 20,000 victims in 1906, in the Punjab over 57,000, and in the Frontier Province 1,383. There can be little doubt that considerable reduction in the mortality under this head could be effected with proper scientific treatment, and much needless suffering and serious risk of infection be avoided.

It is proposed, therefore, to build a Consumptive's Home for Indians in a Pine forest at Dharampur or Solan near Simla. Negotiations for the purchase or perpetual lease of about 50 acres of land, covered with pine trees, are in progress. Two sites have been selected, after consultation with medical and other experts, and after an inspection of a number of likely plots over the whole range, from Simla to Kasauli. Both the sites command the requisite altitude, between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea-level, with a perennial supply of pure water, with the mountain air laden with the smell of the pine trees, with almost all the facilities required for the patients—proximity to railway station, building materials on the spot, market supplies easily available, and so on. The Solan site belongs to the Rana Sahib of Bhagat, the Dharampur one to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. Both sites are equally well suited to our requirements. On either of them we can put up a number of cottages, and still have enough accommodation left for the patients to spend the day in the green open fields under the canopy of heaven, lulled by the music of the pellucid streamlets and the warbling of the birds—communing, as they awake, with Nature and with Nature's God ; or, those who have the strength, using it in gentle gardening exercise and other healthful out-door recreation. We should like ultimately to make this model Home a self-contained little colony, supplying all its frugal daily wants and depending as little as is absolutely necessary on the outside world.

2. A standard text-book, which strongly advocates public sanatoria for consumptives, says: "A patient confined to the house, particularly in the close, over-heated, stuffy dwellings of the poor, or treated in the hospital ward, is in a position analogous to that of the rabbit confined to a hutch in the cellar: whereas a patient living in the fresh air and sunshine for the greater part of the day has chances comparable to those of the rabbit running wild. The important thing is for the physcian to emphasize the fact that neither the cough, fever, night-sweats, and not even hæmoptysis contra-indicates a full exposure to the fresh air." ("Vide" The Principles and Practice of Medicine by William Osler, 4th Edn. 1901, pages 332-333). Many other authorities also, for example, Brehmer, Trudeau and Knopf, have advocated the establishment of such sanatoria. Dr. Heron has even gone so far as to say: "All poor consumptives should be sent into sanatoria for their own sake and for the sake of the healthy community," and his opinion has been endorsed by many eminent authorities.

3. Medical experts are now at one as to the benefits of the "open air system." We read in Quain's Dictonary of Medicine : "All consumptives should be placed on the open air system as early in the disease as possible, and the greater part of the day should be passed under the full influence of the air, though protected from sun and weather." ("Vide" the article on Phthisis at page 1237, 3rd Edition 1902). It is also said in the same book : "Whether at home or abroad, the open air system, with all hygienic and dietetic details, should be carried out carefully in all weathers" ("Vide" the article on Climate at page 313 ibid). The object of establishing a sanatorium in a pine forest is to bring the open air system specially within the reach of the poorest.

4. According to Dr. Bulstrode: "Consumption is more or less a social manifestation" and it is a public duty to grapple with this terrible disease. Dr. Heron is against costly sanatoria. He says rightly that the poor cannot be sent into sanatoria if the cost is so much as £200 to £800 per head. Dr. Glover Lyon and Dr. Forsyth, in the discussion which took place in March 1907 ("Vide" the "Builder" of March 30/07) contended that four posts and a roof would make a good shed for a consumptive. Col. Clarke was also of opinion that the buildings in a sanatorium for consumptives should be open on all four sides as far as possible. In Germany a Liegehalle, in France a "galerie de cure," and in England a balcony is insisted on for the same reason, and it is now an article of faith with all doctors that in ordinary weather at least there should be a free current of air through the bed room and sitting room of a consumptive, and both should be exposed to the sun's rays "for the vivifying influence of which there is no substitute" (Quain's Dictionary p. 1287). The main point is that the patient should have the maximum of sunlight and air, and these will be amply secured in the proposed Home in the Himalayas.

5. According to Quain, the cubic space per head should be 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet (p. 1237). This can be provided. Both Drs. Lyon and Forsyth are against "too much architecture," and against the ward system. They believe in "one man, one room." Of the three types of sanatoria, the corridor type and the hospital type are becoming less popular than the cottage type. Mr. E. T. Hall, the designer of the Brompton Consumption Hospital, who reviewed all the types in an important paper before the Architectural Association in March 1907, gives it as his opinion that "single bed wards should be the rule, but two and three bed wards are useful." He also says that "for moderate sized sanatoria" the open U plan should be preferred—that is, they should be like an inverted U, the center straight, the arms opened out at angles from about 110° to 160°. Some of the sanatoria he describes are of this shape ; others are in the form of a T or H or E or of crosses or crescents. Mr. Hall is decidedly of opinion that every patient's room in a sanatorium for consumptives should have a clear and undisturbed view, and should face south-south-east or south-south-west. Stress is also laid on the exterior being so designed as "to get away from any thing like the appearance of a hospital."

6 Bearing these views in mind, it is proposed to build airy, well lighted cottages, and also to put up tight wooden structures and tents, and to utilise part of the land for terraces and recreation grounds. A resident doctor, with a qualified matron and nurses, will also be necessary for classifying and looking after the inmates. There will be separate blocks for persons with weak chests or with a tendency to phthisis, for those in the first stage of the disease and for those in the second. No person in the third stage can will be admitted. No fee will be charged to the poor. Osler says that Civil Sanatoria can be made "partly self-supporting, as many patients would pay a reasonable sum per month," and it is proposed to charge such sums to the middle and the wealthy classes. About Rs. 8,000 have been subscribed by two friends, and the promoters now appeal to the public to help in establishing and maintaining this first Home of its kind. Those who pay Rs. 1,000 or more will be enrolled as Patrons, with the privilege of each sending a patient to the Home, and those who pay Rs. 100 or more will be life members of a Society to be registered under Act XXI of 1860, and the Society will see that the instution is kept up for the relief and cure of consumptives.

7. They alone can understand the value of such a Home for the cure of consumption, and for the mitigation of the worst rigorous of the malady in an advanced stage, who have seen the victims waste away, never complaining, though all the while suffering the pangs of separation, despite all that love and care could devise to save them. Many of the lives sacrificed to this insidious and relentless disease are lives of rare promise; and the aspirations of these gifted sufferers to live and work for others, and the calm resignation with which they finally prepare to face the hereafter with all their hopes frustrated, are among the most pathetic sights within human experience. Many of them, again, pass away in the flower-time of life to the lasting regret of those whose lives they happen to have sweetened and sanctified during their brief association.

8. To cure those who are apt to be given up as incurable, even to afford them all available relief and comfort, spiritual and physical, and to recruit from the ranks of the survivors the saints and ministers likely to help the world along—this is a duty which every one who has it in him or her to realize ought to be thankful to perform. It is a duty not only towards the individual, but also towards the community. The promoters of the Consumptives' Home Society, therefore, earnestly beseech their countrymen, of all ranks and classes to enable them to make the proposed Home the means of curing a disease which usually baffles the physican's skill, an instrument of mercy to many poor families now losing their bread winners for want of such an institution, and a centre of attraction to those yearning to minister to humanity for the love of God.

BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI.

## RECORD ATLANTIC CROSSING.

### Lusitania's Feat.

After breaking afresh all Atlantic records save that of making the quickest trip from shore to shore, which she already holds, the Lusitania docked at New York amid a strident chorus of congratulatory sirens from hundreds of steamers lining the Hudson.

Her magnificent performance is best expressed in the following figures :—

Distance traversed, 2,889 knots.

Time, 4 days 20 hours 22 minutes.

Average speed, 24·83 knots.

"But for the fog," Captain Watts observed to me, as I repeated, on behalf of the "Daily Mail," the congratulations I offered him by wireless telegram yesterday, "we should have made even better time. We should have accomplished an average speed of over 25 knots."

When at noon yesterday Captain Watts flashed the marconigram to New York that the Lusitania was racing through the swinging seas at the rate of 25¼ knots, the hopes of passengers and crew were keyed to the highest pitch. Suddenly, rolling westward at terrific speed, appeared far astern mammoth banks of fog, blotting out all signs of land. Onward it came, enveloping the racing palace of the seas in a thick, impenetrable haze, but still the giant ship, blowing ear-splitting whistles, rushed ahead, until at 2·55 this morning (7.55 Greenwich time) the lights of Sandy Hook dimly glimmered through the mist, and the Lusitania cast anchor, having, despite the elements, accomplished the fastest voyage ever made over the long course.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL LESS.

When I boarded her I found the passengers filled with delight and pride at having experienced so memorable a voyage. Proudest of all was the chief engineer, Mr. Alexander Duncan.

"I desire," he said, "to give credit first of all to my men, who are the best and most conscientious set of stokers I ever commanded. They worked like Trojans. I admit we drove the vessel, but she can stand a lot more driving. What is most gratifying is the fact that our consumption of coal was less than on several previous voyages. The machinery is now in perfect train, and acted with the utmost precision without a cog getting out of order. At no time was the speed of the screws greater than in our record 24-knot voyage last year, but their average was higher, and, before all things, more uniform. Until Thursday the revolutions were wonderfully even, and I am confident that the vibration was less on Wednesday, when we made 635 knots, the longest single day's run ever accomplished, than on less speedy days. Our average on Wednesday was 25.42 knots, and the ship scarcely trembled."

The passengers with whom I conversed confirmed this statement.

The highest pool won during the voyage amounted to £94. It fell to Mr. Thomas L. Reynold', who guessed 639 for the run ending on Wednesday at noon.

Last night's dinner of the passengers was marked by patriotic speeches and an address to the captain was drawn up, congratulating him on the new record.

WITH reference to the remarks of a Campbellpore correspondent about the immunity of Hazro from contagious epidemics owing to the prophylactic influences of tobacco, it is curious to note, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," that tobacco was highly esteemed in Europe in the seventeenth century for the same reason, and in various forms of decoction and emulsion was counted a sovereign remedy.


IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See thatyou get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co 156G Market Bombay, No. 2.


## BY THE WAY.

### A PARLIAMENTARY DIGNITY.

The extraordinary continuity of the forms of Parliament on which the Speaker has been remarking does not plesse everybody. We seem to remember Mr. Victor Grayson and one or two other young and very stirring members criticising the adherence to obsolete forms. They remind them of the bad old times of the Norman Conquest and the Feudal System. Most people, however, have a notion that all the wisdom of all the ages was not altogether foolishness ; and, though it may appear rather astounding (as the Speaker said) that the King's consent to Acts of Parliament should be given in old Norman French, and that formal communication between the two Houses should be carried on in the same language, they would deprecate any proposal to make officialism speak the current tongue. "I should very much regret to think," said Mr. Lowther, "that the old forms were changed, since they convey everything they want to convey and preserve the continuity of the ancient assembly." That is the point : they convey everything necessary to be conveyed, and they add to the lustre of Parliament by constantantly reminding us of the antiquity of her history and the roots from which she has sprung.

### A CONTRAST IN THE ARTS.

American novel-readers have a great chance of discrimination. The "New York Herald" invites its subscribers to choose between two stories which have been running in its pages for the last three months. On the one hand they have a specimen of the art of Mrs. Wilkins Freeman—we knew and loved her work when it came from the pen of "Mary E. Wilkins." On the other hand, they have a stirring yarn by Mr. Max Pemberton. Votes are being cast. Mrs. Freeman leads at present, but during the last week Mr. Pemberton may pull up, though but a man and an Englishman, and secure the Prize of £5,000. Gallantry forbids us to wish for his success. Besides, we are more astonished that such a competition should be held than concerned in aiding voters or others to a judgment in such a matter. The contrast between this phase of art and one reported from Paris strikes us dumb. M. Claude Monet, France's great impressionist painter, has destroyed pictures valued at £20,000 because, having painted them, he was dissatisfied with such specimens of his talent. In his work of destruction he has but followed the example of Degas, who has spent fortunes in buying back for ruin those of his pictures which he could not contemplate without misgiving. We do not believe either Monet or Degas—foolish, unpractical persons—would consent to compete for £5,000.

### A FISHY EXPERIMENT !

It will be interesting to watch the success or failure of the experiment which Germany is making with with the importation of trout for the streams of the Fatherland from the Rockey Mountains. It is reported that the Government desires to improve the breed of German trout by the introduction of rainbows, and that previous efforts of the same kind have had an encouraging result. But one would like to know how even the German Government manages to keep the rainbow trout it imports in their designated rivers. Other experience has gone to show that the rainbow, though a free riser and a swift putter on of flesh, is so great a vagabond that half his worth is lost by his pernicious habit of straying from the river which is intended for his adopted home. At the same time, rainbows established in lakes whence they cannot stray become both monstrous in girth, which is excellent, and most capricious or even sulky risers to the fly, which is less satisfactory. If the most paternal Governments has found means to tame the rainbow, then the angler's fourtunes are on the up grade. At all events, it is something that a Government should set so good an example. Here we cannot even secure consideration for the condition of our trout streams, and private enterprise is thwarted, rather than encouraged, in its efforts to prevent the loss of fish or to improve the strain. This is clearly one of the things they do better abroad. And more shame to us.

### THE DISAPPEARING SAVAGE.

There are savages and savages. Those to whom Dr. Fraser (of "Golden Bough" fame) referred in a lecture at Liverpool University are the noble ones who run wild in woods. So few of them remain that Dr. Fraser predicted their early extinction. In another quarter of a century, he said, little or nothing would be left of the old savage life, and in order that the lessons it teaches may not be lost for evermore, he advised that expeditions for the purpose of study should be despatched to West Australia, Central Africa, New Guinea, and the forest districts of the Amazon. Melancholy attends the thought that we must hurry if we wish to capture in books somewhat of the superstitions, folklore, and customs of the people whose supposedly unfettered lives the clerk on his high stool so fondly contemplates in days of London summer. But a little while and there will be none of the more romantic and interesting type of savagery left on earth. The chimney-pot hat spreads its degrading influence over all lands known to man. By the end of the twentieth century it will probably be the only wear in Central Africa and the forest districts of the Amazon. But then perhaps it will have disappeared from the streets now vainly described as civilised. There is comfort in the reflection.

### AN AFTERNOON WITH LONDON BIRDS.

It may not be realised, writes "H. B. W.," in the "Westminster" how many different kinds of birds come within the ken of anyone going forth, with eyes and ears open, into the London subcountry at this season of the year. In the sunshine of Saturday afternoon (May 9) two friends made a leisurely perambulation of Kew Gardens and Richmond Park, and, amidst other country pleasures—the delicate, living green of opening leaves, emerald lawns, blossoming trees, and shrubs, and all the "promise of May"—they found bird-life to be at "full tide." Not, however, until a list was made up were they aware that no fewer than forty-five species of birds had been seen or heard in the brief hours of this "London afternoon." This, too, not by making any careful search, but simply by taking note of the birds which "came to hand," so to speak. Nor can any one of these birds be said to be other than "common," and, for this very reason, all the more a source of happiness and pleasure.

### THE PREMIER AND THE FLAG.

The gentlemen who love every country but their own must be delighted with the Premier. His refusal to fly the flag over Government buildings on Empire Day should serve as a sponge to erage from the memory of the anti-Imperialists those of his actions and speeches which have led them to think him a monster who believed in his country and his country's dominon. Mr. Asquith's refusal to bring the Government, or at least the Government offices, into line with the sentiment of England and Greater England was short and peremptory. He went so far, however, in reply to an additional question from Lord Winterton with regard to official recognition of Empire Day, to allude in a contemptuous strain to the growth of the Imperial sentiment during the last three years. Mr. Asquith, having eyes and the power to use them, must know that the development of such sentiment is properly typified by the public enthusiasm for Empire Day and by the anxiety throughout the country to fly the flag. His reason for asserting at an apparent fact is beyond us Is he afraid of injuring the tender susceptibilities of his friends the Little Englanders ?

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

BALL GOWNS WITH CUT-AWAY TUNNICS.

All the newest and most attractive gowns show the classical cut, with the little cross-over corsage and tunnic skirt, which seems to have gripped the fancy of the conturiere just now almost to the exclusion of every other style. To a tall figure this particular method is more than becoming, its newest aspect being the tunic which is cut sharply away in front in apron from and ripples down on either side over the train behind. In one seen recently grey chiffon has been chosen as the basis, mounted over a doublure of delicate silver tissue like a coobweb gemmbed with dewdrops, while the coursage is crossed over a vest of the palest oyster-pink tulle illusion of gossamer consistency. A border of bright and turnished silver thread is worked all round the edge, while the tunic is cut sharply away over an underskirt of the same material, which shows fugitive gleams of the silver lining and is worked in little bars of silver thread and star-shaped motifs of the same, which almost cover the lower part of the gown, which on one side is slit up over the underskirt to the waiste and edged with a border of silver broderie. The tiny loose sleeves are likewise slashed up the centre, and slightly rucked little bar of silver embroidery bridge over the gap on either side.

NEW FLOWERS.

Few flowers remain on the index where the milliner is concerned, and so eager is the pursuit after the original and individual that we are almost rivalling the days of Marie Antoinette in our search of some fresh recruit for our coiffures. The homely borage which has been associated so long with the still-room and the wine cellar that its little flowers of intensely vivid blue have come to be regarded from a purely utilitarian point of view is just now almost as popular in the eyes of the modiste as are any of the conventional pink tulips and roses, or the sprays of white lilac and acacia which have fully established a place in the realm of fashion. Chestnut straw hats trimmed with wreaths of borage are a novelty which has come to stay for the summer months at least, while another homely decoration which has established its right to take a place in the scheme of fashion, is parsley, which is used extensively in conjunction with marguerites and other flowers. Nothing, however, exceeds the variety shown in the case of the rose-trimmed model, the latest idea being to trim the hats with upright branches of roses with thick thorny stalks and leaves with a full complement of tight green buds, and tall "suckets." In some cases nature has been travestied to the extent of introducing roses in several colours on one branch, while another charming scheme is that of wreathing the hats with large full-blown pink roses, the curled petals of which have actually the effect of dropping from the golden centres, many of which stand bare and unprotected on their stalks like a pathetic memory of their past splendours. The little summer frock of painted muslin has more than its own claim to attention now that the month of roses is so close at hand, and the prettiest schemes are being evolved in this connection. A border of massed flowers runs, as a rule, round the hem of the gown, Shirley poppies in all shades of pink and crimson being high in favour, while in waistbelt is simply composed of the same material as the gown and represents a portion of the border arranged in soft folds; so as to reveal a single chain of the blossoms clasping the waist.

SLEEVES.

Much of the success of the new gowns this season will depend exclusively upon the sleeves. There is a great simplicity of line as regards this part of the costume, endless variety as well as originality and individuality being looked upon by the couturiere as being absolutely essential. The theme upon which so many variations are played is the double manche, consisting of an under sleeve of the thinnest material imaginable, which fits tightly to the arms and is carried out in tucked tulle, mousseline, or in the finest lawn, and the outer sleeve, which hangs limply over it, being rarely closed up, but merely caught together at the shoulder and elbow with a broad band of embroidery.

## THE "DIRECTOIRE COSTUME ON HORSEBACK".

A sensation was caused in Rotten Row on Saturday morning, May 16, by the appearance of a lady riding a fine Russian grey horse with a white mane an l long white tail. It was the lady's dress which created the sensation. She was wearing what is known as a Directoire costume of white broadcloth, fitting tight to the figure, the dress being slashed open on the left side up to the knee, with passementerie straps and white pearl buttons down the front. The corset coat was open in front with a lace yoke, and had short sleeves. The smal jewelled hat was trimmed with three large white ostrich feathers on the left side, while the rider's fair air was worn in rolls, parted on the left. High white leather boots and white silk tights completed this remarkable costume. There was a large crowd of fashionable folk in the Row, and the lady's appearance attracted everyone's attention. Seen on her return the rider who is La Belle Titcomb, a very clever and daring equestrienne, now appearing at the Hippodrome, told a "Daily Chronicle" representative that she did not see why, if ladies wore white dresses in summer when walking, they should not do so on horseback. "I left the Hippodrome," said Mlle. Titcomb, "at about eleven o'clock this morning on Zampa (that's my horse's name) and rode along Piccadilly, to the great astonishment of everyone, who stood still and stared at me. Even the people in carriages and cabs stood up to look at me. When I cantered into the Park the policemen touched their helmets and stopped the traffic for me. They must have thought that I was the German Empress. I rode in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris in the same costume, and it was copied by many fashionable ladies. The Bois' is very nice, but, "ma foi"! your Rotten Row is beautiful. As a French girl, I admire your beautiful London, and if the people were as enchanted with me as I was with Rotten Row, no wonder one gentleman who stared at me nearly fell off his horse." Mlle. Titcomb was referring to a startling incident which happened while she was riding in the Row. Mr. Winston Churchill was riding with two friends when the fair equestreinne appeared on the scene. The President of the Board of Trade and his two friends turned to look at her, while at the same time a distinguished looking foreign gentleman, mounted on a brown stallion, galloped along. At the sight of mademoiselle's costume he also turned to look at her, with the result that his horse collided with the one ridden by Mr. Churchill, and although the latter quickly recovered his balance, the foreigner's horse reared on its haunches and nearly threw its rider. Mr. Winston Churchill expressed his gratification that the gentleman was unhurt, at the same time apologising for the unfortunate incident.

It is announced in the Russian papers that a Russian engineer has left Moscow at the head of an expedition for the purpose of enquiring into the possibilities of two immense tracts of country in Central Asia, selected by the Committee of the Bourse at Moscow in connection with the cultivation of cotton. This expedition will have its headquarters at Khokand.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE ROBIN A VENTRILOQUIST.

In some interesting notes contributed to the "Field," Mr. E. Knight discusses the subject of bird ventriloquism and mimicry. He points out that the familiar robin is at times a ventriloquist. The bird seated only a few yards off is singing, and the sound appears to come from some other bird at a distance. When singing thus the beak is kept closed, and only the ruffling of the feathers of the throat show that the robin is singing at all. Such a power might be useful, especially to a bird like the blackcap, which sometimes sings when sitting on the nest.

THE BLACKBIRD CROWS.

As regards mimicry, the starling is our most accomplished mimic. He will sing so like the song-thrush and blackbird that it is hard to tell the difference, and in autumn he often gives a fine imitation of the curlew. The blackbird is not as a rule a mimic, yet Yarrell relates that it has been heard to crow like the cock. And the writer of these notes had the pleasure of hearing it do so on one occasion. Sometimes the imitation is unconscious, as in the case of the Jackass Penguin, which, according to Darwin, makes a loud noise "very like the braying of an ass."

SNAKE VENOM AS MEDICINE.

One of the most remarkable medicines ever used, perhaps, is snake venom. And the "Scientific American" gives an intersting account of how a fresh supply has been obtained from a living snake in the New York Zoological Park. The particular snake from which it is obtained is known as the lancehead (Lanchesis triganocephalos), and it must be taken from the living animal. The snake is held by keepers by two-forked sticks, one at the back of jaws and the other at the tail. A glass beaker covered with gauze is held in front of it. The snake strikes at the gauze and the poison drops into the beaker. After doing this three times 17 3/4 grins of a yellowish fluid were obtained.

SUFFICIENT FOR FIFTY YEARS.

One part of venom is mixed with 90 parts of sugar and water. The dose is one-millioneth of a grain of venom, and the supply thus obtained is said to be sufficient to supply the world's need for fifty years. It is used in the treatment of insanity and infectious diseases. The only previous supply was collected by Dr. Herring, in 1828, from a snake on the Upper Amazon.

AN INTOXICANT.

The natives of South Africa, according to the testimony of various travellers, are acquainted with some of the virtues of snake venom. On catching a snake they will squeeze out the venon and drink it. This produces a pleasant sort of intoxication, and renders them immune to snake bites. Perhaps this fact of immunity conferred by snake venom may help to explain the mystery of snake charming.

OXYGEN FOR CUTTING METALS.

One of the most remarkable uses of oxygen gas is for the cutting of metals. By means of it such things as steel rails and armour plates can be cut with great ease. The invention is a German one, and it has been in use for several years. The cutting is effected by applying the nozzles of two pipes to the metal. One of these supplies a stream of mixed oxygen and hydrogen, which is ignited, and the other pure oxygen. These strike the same part of the metal, which is rapidly cut through. The cutting is really effected by the intense heat, the temperature rising to 1,300deg. or 1,400deg. Fahr. The cut is as clean as an ordinary sheared cut, and requires little or no finishing. The chemical and physical properties of the metal are not effected beyond one-hundredth of an inch. The cost is about half that of cutting in the old way.

SUBMARINE FOR SPONGE-FISHING.

The submarine has hitherto been regarded merely as an engine of war, but there seems scope for its use in the pursuit of peace also. A clever little submarine boat has been devised by the Abbe Raoul of Carthage for use in sponge-fishing, and promises to be of great service. For although in some sponge-fisheries divers, with modern equipment are employed, in many the nude diver weighted with heavy stones plies his dangerous task. And such work is notoriously unhealthy, and the divers are short-lived. So Raoul designed a primitive submarine boat specially fitted for the work. This was found to work fairly well. So plans for an improved boat on the same lines were prepared by the director of the Segna dockyard, near Toulon.

WHAT THE SUBMARINE IS LIKE.

The improved vessel has been completed and tested. It is found to do its work well. Much smaller and simpler than the ordinary naval submarine, it displacement is only nine tons. It is cylindrical in form with rounded ends, and its only opening is the manhole at the top, hermetically closed, and opening either from above or below. To sink it three cocks admitting sea-water to three tanks are opened. When two of these tanks are filled, the boat floats with its surface nearly awash, and these are usually kept full. The filling of the third sinks it. A lead weight of 1,500lbs. can be readily detached in case of accident when below. It is worked by two men.

HOW THE SPONGES ARE GATHERED.

The boat is propelled by steel oars, which pass through the sides of the vessel, and are provided with water-tight spherical joints. Arrived at the fishing-ground water is admitted, and the vessel sinks. A wheel under the bow enables the vessel to be propelled over the bottom from place to place. For cutting the sponges a moveable arm projects over the bow, and is worked, like the oars, from the inside. Above this another arm carries as basket, into which the cut sponges are placed. An electric light and a reflector on this latter arm throws a light on the sea bottom, and the gatherer looks out through a bull's eye window. Such a vessel might also be used in pearl fishing.

A NEW SCALE PREVENTER.

A new method of preventing scale in boilers has been invented by F. Brunn, a Russian engineer ; it consists in adding a small quantity of linseed to the boiler water. The apparatus, as described in Technitchesky Wyestnik, consists of a copper tank divided into two parts by a fine-meshed horizontal sieve. In the upper part is put a quantity of linseed, and this part is connected with the hot-water supply. The resulting decoction filters through the close-meshed double copper sieve to the lower part, from where it is led to the boiler through the injector. The slimy substance of the solution attacks every particle of the forming scale, which does not adhere to the walls of the boilers, and is readily objected when the boiler is blown out. Even should this mass settle upon the walls, it forms a porous, spongy substance, easily cleaned off. Experiments made at a number of government and other power plants in Russia have all given satisfactory results. New boilers were kept free from scale, and old boilers were gradually cleansed.

The necessary quantity of linseed is about half a pound for every 100 horse-power. Taking 30 pounds of steam as equivalent to one horse-power, the quantity works out at about half a pound of linseed for every 370 gallons of feed water. The apparatus being merely a divided copper tank with connections to the boiler, has the advantage of great simplicity of construction. It seldom needs any more repairs other than an occasional cleaning of the sieves, and the expenses of running it are very small.


YOUR LAST CHANG

LAST 6 DAYS OF SALE
Monday 8th
Tuesday 9th
Wednesday10th
Thursday 11th
Friday 12th
Saturday 13th
After which days your chances of securing never-to-be-forgotten BARGAINS will be gone for ever.

LAST 6 DAYS OF SALE
Monday 8th
Tuesday 9th
Wednesday10th
Thursday 11th
Friday 12th
Saturday 13th
After which days your chances of securing never-to-be-forgotten BARGAINS will be gone for ever.

SALE CLOSES POSITIVELY
SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1908.

A COLUMN OF EYE OPENERS.

Do Not Fail to Come and Get Some of these Shirts.

Shirts at Rs. 1-15 each.
Special Grand Offer of 130 dozen Fancy Coloured Zephyr Shirts, with soft fronts, band collar and stiff cuffs. All sizes and prices.
Only Rs. 1-15 per Shirt.

Men's Dress Shirts. Going Cheap.
A much too heavy stock of Men's English Dress Shirts, must be Reduced. These shirts are beautifully made to our order, with 1 stud hole and Ready for immediate use.
Clearing Prices, Rs. 2-12, 3-6, 3-15 each.
All sizes in stock.

200 Dozen of this Shape Going at Rs. 4-14 per dozen.

The Improved Novelty Collar, as per above, is the latest and most comfortable out. 200 dozen of these and thousands of other shapes to go at Rs. 4-14 per dozen.
Sizes from 14 to 20 inches.

180 only self-coloured Poplin Ties, in good and stylish colours to go at As. 15 each. You will have to come sharp to procure these.

Grecian Slippers. A Rare Offer.
137 pairs only of first class Grecian Slippers as per illustration, leather fronts, with patent heels and flaps, all sizes, to be cleared at
Rs. 3-12 per pair.

White Felt Panama Hat, all the rage. 71 dozen to be cleared at Rs. 3-12 each, all sizes in stock.

A Ripping Offer for Men.

Indispensable for use with the popular soft Lounge Collar.

Rolled Gold Safety Pins.
Offered at Rs. 1-8 each.

A COLUMN OF EYE OPENERS.

Great Offer of White Twill Shirts, less 25 per cent. off their real value.
Reduced Prices :
Tennis Shirts Rs. 1-8.
Neglige Shirts Rs. 2-8.
Sleeping Suits Rs. 3-8.
Made in any Size.

10,000 Dozen Men's Collars, every shape and size, both single and double, going at Rs. 4-14 per dozen.

A great Offer in Men's Washing Ties, in assorted coloured stripes which wash well.
Price, 6 Ties for As. 14.
Hurry up for these as we have only 73 dozen left and they will soon be snapped.

Smart Tweed Caps, similar to illustration only just arrived yet reduced in Price.

Usual Prices, Rs. 4-12, 5-8, 6-8 each.
Reduced to Rs. 3-15, 4-8, 5-4 each.

Big Offer of Men's Ties, Silk Brocaded and fancy Silk Ties in smart designs, and colours, 200 dozen to be cleared at Prices, As. 15, Rs. 1-4 and 1-8 each. Don't miss them.

Vests and Pants for Present Wear.
Splendid offer of Men's White India Gauze vests or pants. Reliable quality and thoroughly shrunk.
Only 200 Dozen to go at the absurd price of
Rs. 1-4 each.

Crush Hats.
Men's superfine felt Squash Hats as per illustration in shades of Greens, very smart and fashionable. Big new Stock substantially Reduced in Price, Rs. 7-8, Reduced to Rs. 6-4 each. Come early.

Men's Ties Half Price.
An accumulation of Ties of all sorts, shapes and colouring to be cleared at exactly Half their usual Prices. Come and choose some.

COME EVERY DAY.
FOR as the Days lengthen, so the Bargains strengthen.

PARRY SMITH & CO.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 6.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 88 1/16 | un | chgd |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 98 1/4 | | 1/4 |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 100 9/16 | | 3/16 |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities ... | 63 1/4 | un | chgd |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 24 3/8 | 1/8 | |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 24 7/16 | 1/9 | |
| Do. in New York ... | 52 7/8 | 1/4 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·11 1/2 | | 1/2 |
| Do. do do. Berlin. | 20·38 3/4 | | 3/4 |
| Do. do. do. New York. | 4·87 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 2 1/2 p. c. | since | 28th ulto. |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight | 1 3/8 | un | chgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight | 1 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 | un | chgd |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 5/8 | | 1/8 |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans | 1 | un | chgd |

*Closing tone of Silver—Indian bazaars buying.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d. unchgd.

Council Bills—Extra allotments.

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

### SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... ... £ 110.000

Gold to „ ... ... ... £ 80,000

### COTTON.

Liverpool :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... ... ... | Quiet but firm. |
| Futures ... ... ... | ...Steady. |
| East Indian ... ... ... | ...Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... ... | ...Quiet. |
| Total Sales ... ... ... | ... 3,000 Bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export ... | 900 „ |
| Imports ... ... ... ... | ... Nil. |
| Mid-Americans ... ... ... | ... 6·51+07 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 7 7/8 unchgd. |

Future Delivery Prices :—

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·81 | 5·77 | 5·56 | 5·35 |
| +07 | +06 | +07 | +05 |
| **Oct.-Nov.** | **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan.-Feb.** | **Feb.-March** |
| 5·22 | 5·15 | 5·13 | 5·09 | 5·09 |
| +04 | +04 | +04 | +04 | +04 |

Liverpool Market closed on Saturday and Monday.

New York :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... | 10,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year ... ... | 7,900 „ |
| Exports to Great Britain ... ... | 1,000 „ |
| Do. to Continent ... ... | 2,000 „ |
| Spot Cotton—11·20—10 | |
| Futures—Month of July 10·11—13 | Declined owing to longs unloading and to favourable weather reports. |
| Do. Do. Oct. 9·45—18 | |

New Orleans :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchanged | |
| Futures—Month of July 11·08—21 | |
| Do do Oct. 9·55—15 | |
| Closing Tone of Futures:—steady. | |
| Cotton Stock in London... ... ... | 7,790 Bales. |
| Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports... | 65,000 „ |
| Do. Exports to Great Britain ... | 22,000 „ |
| Do. do. to France and Continent ... | 39,000 „ |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... | 347,000 „ |
| Do. do. at Interior Ports ... | 250,000 „ |
| Weeks Exports to Japan ... | 1,000 „ |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4d.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 3/32 Sellers.

Months—May-June.

Fair Red Coconadas C. I. F.—3 3/4.

Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 3/4.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total | Week's Sales | 24,000 Bales |
| „ | Sold on Speculation | 1,000 „ |
| „ | Sold for Exportation | 1,000 „ |
| „ | Amounts forwarded to Consumers | 78,000 „ |
| „ | Actual Exports | 5,000 „ |
| „ | Week's Imports | 33,000 „ |
| „ | Stock | 654,000 „ |
| Surat's | Week's Sales | 100 „ |
| „ | Sold on Speculation | nil |
| „ | Sold for Exportation | 100 „ |
| „ | Amounts forwarded to Consumers | 700 „ |
| „ | Actual Exports | 300 „ |
| „ | Week's Imports | 1,000 „ |
| „ | Stocks | 16,000 „ |
| Afloat | Americans | 70,000 „ |
| „ | Indian | 7,000 „ |

### WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, C. I. F.—38 3-4 June-July—Hull—Sellers.

Tone of wheat—quiet.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F. India, 16s.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Steady

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s 9d—Sellers.

### SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sales closed to-day.

Madras prime 2d. higher.

Madras medium 1d. lower.

Madras common 3d. lower.

Bombay common 2 1-2d. lower.

Good qualities 1d. lower.

Total sold 967,000.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 17 Bars Silver... | 31,294 | London | National Bank |
| 369 do do | 6,96,894 | do | Yokohama Bank |
| 283 do do | 5,41,637 | do | International Bank |
| 42 do do | 77,772 | do | Bank of Bombay |
| 26 do do | 46,365 | do | Towner & Co. |
| 1 Case Sova and half Sova | 60,060 | do | Cox and Co |
| 1 Box do do | 37,500 | do | Chartered Bank |
| 243 Bars Silver | 4,64,651 | do | Chartered Bank |
| 1 Box Sova and half Sova | 75,000 | Aden | National Bank |
| 1 Bundle Rupees | 1,436 | Porebunder | MacMackenzie and Co. |
| 2 do do | 4,000 | Bushire | do do |
| 1 do do | 1,700 | Muscat | do do |
| 1 do do | 700 | Debai | do do |
| 1 do do | 1,000 | Linga | do do |
| 1 do Sova and half Sova | 15 | Verawal | do do |
| 2 Bundles Rupees | 3,600 | Muscat | P Valhabdas |
| 1 Bundle Rupees and Sova | 1,000 | Debai | Damodar Hemondas M Farook |
| 1 do Rupees | 1,400 | Linga | |
| 1 do do | 1,700 | Abbas | H Rustam |
| 4 do Rupees &c | 7,699 | Koweit | Sundry importers |
| 29 do do do | 59,523 | Bahrein | do |
| 5 Boxes Rupees... | 28,000 | Aden | Asst Acct Gen Reserve Treasury |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [6TH JUNE, 1908.

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

**Money :—**

Borrowers for two months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

**Exchange :—**

The Market has been quiet to-day at 1s 3 27/32d. T.T. and 1s. 3 7/8d. for demand, the credit rate being steady at 1/4 3 months' sight. Only a small business has been done. Far Eastern rates are firmer following the silver market.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | 1s. 3 27/32d. |
| Demand Draft ... | 1s. 3 7/8d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight.. | 1s. 4d. |
| Do. 6 months' sight— | 1s. 4 3/32d. |
| Do 2 months' sight—France | 167 3/4 |
| Do 2 months' sight. Marks | 127 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 133 1/2 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 151 3/4 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 117 1/2 |

**Government Paper :—**

The Market opened to-day at 95 13-16 for cash and 95 7-8 for the settlement. Business throughout has been on small lines, and as there have been more sellers than buyers, the market closes 1-16 down at 95 3-4 ready and 95 13-16 for the settlement.

**Bullion :—**

Bar silver in London on Friday closed 1-8 up at 24 3-8 ready and 24 7-16 for the settlement, and the New York quotation was 1-8 higher at 52 7-8. Locally the market has been steady to firm the ready rate having improved to 63 9-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 6 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 6 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 63 | 9 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 63 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 63 | 12 | 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

The tone of the market is easier owing to the fall in prices advised in the telegrams received this morning from America. Contract rates both for old and new crop are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, but there is little or no business passing. The Liverpool market is closed until Tuesday for the Whitsuntide Holidays.

For ready cotton there is an improvement in the demand by Japan shippers, chiefly for high-class Oomras. Exporters to Europe, and mills, are buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 228 | June |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti. | 211 | |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon. | 205/6 | |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola | 200 | |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... | 200 | |
| Fine M. G. Ruttia ... | 195/6 | |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 191 | |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 196 | |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 185/6 | |
| Good-Bijapur ... | 189 | |
| Good Westerns ... | 206 | |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... | 253 | |

NEW CROP.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach ... | 239½ | March 09 |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola | 203 | January 09 |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 193/4 | |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 190 | |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | 179 1/2 | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

The market is firm with a good demand, and prices are steady as under :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 8 | 8 | 0 B. T. |
| September, ... ... | „ | 9 | 1 | 9 R. T. |

**Rapeseed :—**

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing. Prices are easier. We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore... | Rs. | 9 | 4 | 6 B. T. |
| „ „ Etawah ... | „ | 9 | 5 | 6 „ |
| „ Yellow Guzerat ... | „ | 10 | 6 | 0 „ |
| „ „ Cawnpore... | „ | 10 | 4 | 6 „ |

**Gingellyseed :—**

Prices are steadier but the demand continues limited. We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... | Rs. | 56 | 0 | 0 nomi. |
| Muggy ... ... ... ... | „ | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Yellow Hingunghat ... ... | „ | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Secunderabad ... | „ | 56 | 0 | 0 |

**Poppyseed :—**

Ready ... ... ... ... Rs. 10 7 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

**Castorseed :—**

Ready ... ... ... Rs. 32 0 0

Tone—Firm.

**Cottonseed :—**

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Steadier.

**Mowraseed :—**

New Crop ... ... Rs. 5 8 0 Nnominal.

Tone—Quiet.

**Wheat :—**

White Delhi, June July... Rs. 6 6 3 R. T.
„ „ Aug. Sept... „ 6 6 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

**Banks :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of India ... ... ... | 66 |

**Mills :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bananuka Manganese Co., Ld | 9 1/2 |
| David ... ... ... ... | 371 1/4 |
| Manookji Petit ... ... ... | 3,102 1/2 |

**Miscellaneous :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Badham Pile & Co. ... ... | 126 X. D. |
| Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary. | 310 |
| The Bombay Electric Supply & Tram Co., Ld., Ordinary ... | 152 1/2 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... ... | 1,025 |

**Railways :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 567 1/2 |
| Amritsar-Patti ... ... ... | 117 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 423 1/2 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... ... | 6,498 bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 10,580 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 9,425 „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... ... | 5,554 „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 433 „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... ... | 4,714 „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 198 „ |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 4,251 „ |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 57,735 „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 5,458 „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 6,904 „ |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 34 „ |
| Gram ... ... ... ... | 907 „ |
| Jowar ... ... ... ... | nil. |
| Maize ... ... ... ... | nil. |

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 7.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 88 1/16 | un | chgd |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 98 1/2 | 1/4 | |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 100 9/16 | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities... | 62 1/4 | | 1/13 |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 24 3/8 | | |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 24 3/8 | un | chgd |
| Do. in New York ... | 52 7/8 | | |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25 11 1/2 | | |
| Do. do. do. Berlin | 20·39 1/2 | 3/4 | |
| Do. do. do. New York | 4 86 7/8 | | 1/8 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 2 1/2 p. c. | since | 28 ulto |
| Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ... | 1 3/8 | un | chgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... | 1 7/8 | | |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 | | |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7/8 | | |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 5/8 | | |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans ... | 1 | | |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 11/16d.

Holiday on Monday.

### COTTON.

Liverpool market closed.

New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 10,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year... | 4,200 „ |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 12,000 „ |
| Do. to Continent ... ... | Nil |

Spot Cotton—11·20 unchanged.

Futures—Month of July 10·15+04 } Advanced on limited offerings and spinners said to be bidding more freely.

Do. do. Oct. 9·55+10 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 11·20+14

Do. do. October 9·61+06

Closing Tone of Futures,—firm.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ... 2,470,000 Bales

„ „ „ East Indian 211,000 „

„ Quantity in Sight ...10,710,000 „

### WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi C. I. F.—38 1/2—June-July—Hull—Sellers.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—2,710,000.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed :—**

Brown Cawnpore 53 3/8 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

**Linseed :—**

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—48½ June-July—Antwerp Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :—**

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchanged.

**Rubber :—**

Para Rubber 3s. 9d.—Sellers.

### BILLS ON LONDON.

The Government of India are issuing Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for Indiain London up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 3/32d. the rupee :—

All applications for bills must be addressed to the Comptroller General at Calcutta, not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday, the 11th June.

### THE MADRAS MARKET.

#### Banks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Madras... ... ... ... | 1,130 |
| Bangalore Bank... ... ... | *Sellers* 130 |
| Commercial Bank ... ... | *Buyers* 15 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ... | 60 |

#### Mills and Presses.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk... | *Buyers* 80 |
| Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ... | 1,000 |
| Buckingham Mill 7 c/o Pref. 1st Jan. July... ... | 105 |
| Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ... | 1,100 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ... | 1,000 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... | *Buyers* 540 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ... ... | 1,000 |
| Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ... | *Sellers* 152-8 |
| Coral ... ... | 170 |
| Jamalamudugu Press ... ... | 400 |
| Madras United S. W. & M. ... | 2,800 |
| Madura ... ... ... | 150 |
| Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ... | *nom.* 200 |
| Tadpatri Press (Ord.) ... ... | 550 |
| Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... | 100 |
| Tinnevelly ... ... ... | 500 |
| Tirupur Press ... ... ... | 450 |

#### Miscellaneous.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ... | 40 |
| Burmah Oil Coy. ... ... ... | 83s. |
| Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Sellers* | 102 |
| Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) ... | 98 |
| Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) | ...*Sellers.* |
| Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ... | 950 |
| Ditto ditto (1909) ... | 1,000 |
| E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ... | 9s. 6d. |
| Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ... | *Sellers* £100 |
| Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... | *Buyers* 12s. |
| East India Tea & Produce... ... | 20s. |
| Indian Aluminium ... ... | *Sellers* 90 |
| Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb. | 90 |
| Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ... | *Sellers* 100 |
| Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. | *Sellers* 93 |
| McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ... ... | *Sellers* 150 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ... | *Sellers* 97 |
| Madras Times, Ld. ... ... | *Buyers* 5 |
| Madras Electric Tramways ... | ...*nom* £1 |
| Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs | £97 |
| Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...12s. 6d. | |
| Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...96 | |
| Massey and Co. (Ord.) ... ... ... | 135 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | 100 |
| Mysore Chromium ... ... | *Sellers* 85 |
| New Mysore Manganese ... ... | ...12s. 9d. |
| Oakes and Co. (Ord.) ... ... ... | 100 |
| Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910... | *Sellers* 100 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | *Sellers* 100 |
| Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs. | *Buyers* 100 |
| Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ... | 11-8 |
| Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... | *Sellers* 72 |
| Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. ... ... | £101 |
| Rangoon Oil ... ... ... ... | 80 |
| Rose and Crown Brewery... ... | *Sellers* 120 |
| Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds | £100 |
| Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) ... ... | 130 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | *Sellers* 106 |
| South Indian Railway Debentures ... ... | 2125 |
| Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) ... ... | £103 |
| Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid) ... | 40 |
| Shell Transport and Trading Company | *xd.* 45s. |
| Do. 5 per cent. Preference | £ 9½ |
| Shimoga Manganese ... ... | *Sellers* 50 |
| Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ... ... | *Buyers* 150 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | 107 |
| Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ... | 93 |
| United Coffee Growers ... ... ... | 50 |
| Visianagram Mining ... ... ... | 36s. |

## INDIAN GOLD MINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ... | ...18s. 9d. |
| Balaghat, fully paid ... ... | ... 7s. |
| Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid | ... 13s. |
| Burma Ruby Mines ... ... | ... 8s. 3d. |
| Champion Reef, fully paid ... | ...5s. 6d. |
| Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid) | ... 1½d. |
| Dharwar Gold, fully paid... | ...4s. 6d. |
| Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ... | ... 1s. 6d. |
| Glenrock ... ... ... | ... 3d. |
| Goldfields of Dharwar ... ... | ... 4s. 6d. |
| Goldfields of Mysore ... ... | *Sellers* 3d. |
| Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ... | ... 1½d. |
| Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ... | ...10s. 6d. |
| Hydernbad (Deccan) ... ... | ... 40s. |
| Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) | ... 3d. |
| Kempinkote (New), fully paid ... | ... 1½d. |
| Mysore Gold, fully paid ... ... | ...£4-16-3 |
| Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ... ... | ... 3d. |
| Mysore West (19s. paid)... ... | ... 6d. |
| Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ... | ... 6d. |
| Nanjungod, fully paid ... ... | *Sellers* Rs. 7-8. |
| Nundydroog, fully paid ... ... | ... 22s. 9d. |
| Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ... | ...7s. 9d. |
| Ooregum Preference, fully paid ... | ... 15s. |
| Sangli, 15s. paid ... ... | ... 2s. 9d. |
| Shimoga Goldfields ... ... | *Buyers* Rs. 5 |
| Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ... | ... *Nom.* |

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 12 p. c. | 1,405 |
| Bank of India... | 100 | 50 | 5 „ | 68 |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 12 „ | 1,500 |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 10 „ | 1,120 |
| Commercial Bank of India ... | P. 100 | 100 | 6 „ | 65 |
| | O. 50 | 50 | 1½ „ | 18 |
| Specie Bank ... | 100 | 50 | 5 „ | 55 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld... | 100 | 100 | 14 „ | 280 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 „ | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ... | £20 | £20 | 13 „ | £52 |
| Mercantile ... | £25 | £12½ | 6 „ | £18¾ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.... | £25 | £12-10 | 6 „ | £17½ |
| | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75¼ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India. | £25 | £12½ | 12 p. c. | xd. 75 750 |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | xd 485 |
| Alliance ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 150 |
| Assur Veerjee... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 475 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 | 225 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 600 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 725 |
| Bombay United... | 150 | 250 | 20 | ... 225 |
| Century ... ... | 500 | 500 | 50 | xd 1,850 |
| Central India ... | 500 | 500 | 85 | xd 1,775 |
| China ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 525 |
| Colaba Land & Mill.. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,095 |
| Coronation Mills... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught ... ... | 500 | 300 | 25 | 275 |
| Coorla ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 750 |
| Crescent ... ... | 100 | 100 | 5 | xd 101¼ |
| Crown ... ... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | xd 1,025 |
| David ... ... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 371¼ |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 660 |
| Empress ... ... | 500 | 508 | 25 | 335 |
| Framji Petit ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,370 |
| Gold Mohur ... ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 275 |
| Hindustan ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 520 |
| Howard & Bullough's | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Hyderabad ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,500 |
| Imperial Cotton... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 182 |
| Indian Manufg... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 670 |
| Indo-China Manufg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,160 |
| James Greaves ... | 500 | 500 | 75 | 330 |
| Jamshed Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 170 |
| Jewraj Baloo ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 60 | 490 |
| Jubilee Mills ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Khandesh ... ... | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 1,070 |
| Khatao Mackunji ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 715 |
| Kohinoor ... ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 745 |
| Leopold ... ... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 60 |
| Luxmidas... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 425 |
| Lakshmi Cotton ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,440 |
| Madras United ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 3,150 |
| Manockji Petit ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | 2102½ |
| Morarji Goculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | xd 2325 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 55 |
| Myaore Spinning ... | 50 | 50 | ..... | 20 |
| New Great Eastern.. | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 190 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 10 | 670 |
| Phoenix ... ... | 100 | 100 | 5 | xd 101¼ |
| Presidency ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 | 650 |
| Queen ... ... | 1000 | 1,000 | 10 | 825 |
| Rehman ... ... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 6 | 500 |
| Ripon ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 50 | 800 |
| Sassoon Cotton ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | p. c. 10 | 860 |
| Sassoon Silk ... ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 525 |
| Sholapur ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | xd 4,375 |
| S. Mahratta... ... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 197½ |
| Standard Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 50 | xd 1,175 |
| Sun ... ... | 750 | 750 | 25 | 170 |
| Swadeshi... ... | 500 | 500 | 45 | xd 1,350 |
| Textile... ... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 1,175 |
| Union (V. Gopalji)... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 300 |
| Western India... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 525 |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co... ... | 100 | 100 | | xd 310 |
| All India United Insurance, Co., Ld... | 100 | 20 | ¾ | 18 |
| Back Bay Bath ... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 40 |
| Badham Pile ... ... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | x1. 128 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | xd 9,775 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue ... ... | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd 2,470 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. c. 6 | xd 159 |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.... | O. £10 | £10 | Nil. | 15½ |
| Bombay Ice Mfg..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 35 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 945 |
| Bombay Land and Building ... ... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 | 250 | p. c. 8 | 210 |
| | P. 250 | 250 | p. c. 8 | 270 |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | xd. 330 |
| Delhi Flour... ... | 200 | 200 | 16 | 152 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ... ... | 500 | 50 | yr p.c. 17 | 110 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ... ... | 100 | 10 | 1½ | 20 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 100 | divd 10 | 195 |
| Kemp and Co... ... | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | 242 |
| Kurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Marcks and Co..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 130 |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 100 | 100 | nil. | 25 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A..... | 200 | 50 | p. c. 18½ | 180 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 32 |
| Phillips and Co..... | 40 | 40 | p. c. 10 | 56 |
| Porto Canning Co..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 462½ |
| Shivrajpur ... ... | A. 10 | 10 | p. c. 25 | 40 |
| Syndicate ... ... | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | 30 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... ... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 90 |
| Soundy and Co..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ... ... | O. 75 | £ 15 | ... | dis. 11 |
| | D. 30 | 30 | ... | |
| | P. 150 | 30 | ... | dis. 5 |
| Thackera and Co..... | 100 | 100 | p. c. 20 | 255 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | xd 36 |
| Tresoher and Co.... | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | 630 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ... ... | 500 | 500 | 6 p. c. | xd 587½ |
| Amritsar Patty ... ... | 100 | 100 | 5 „ | 117 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Company... ... | 500 | 500 | 4 „ | 423½ |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ... ... | 100 | 100 | 5 „ | xd. 103 |


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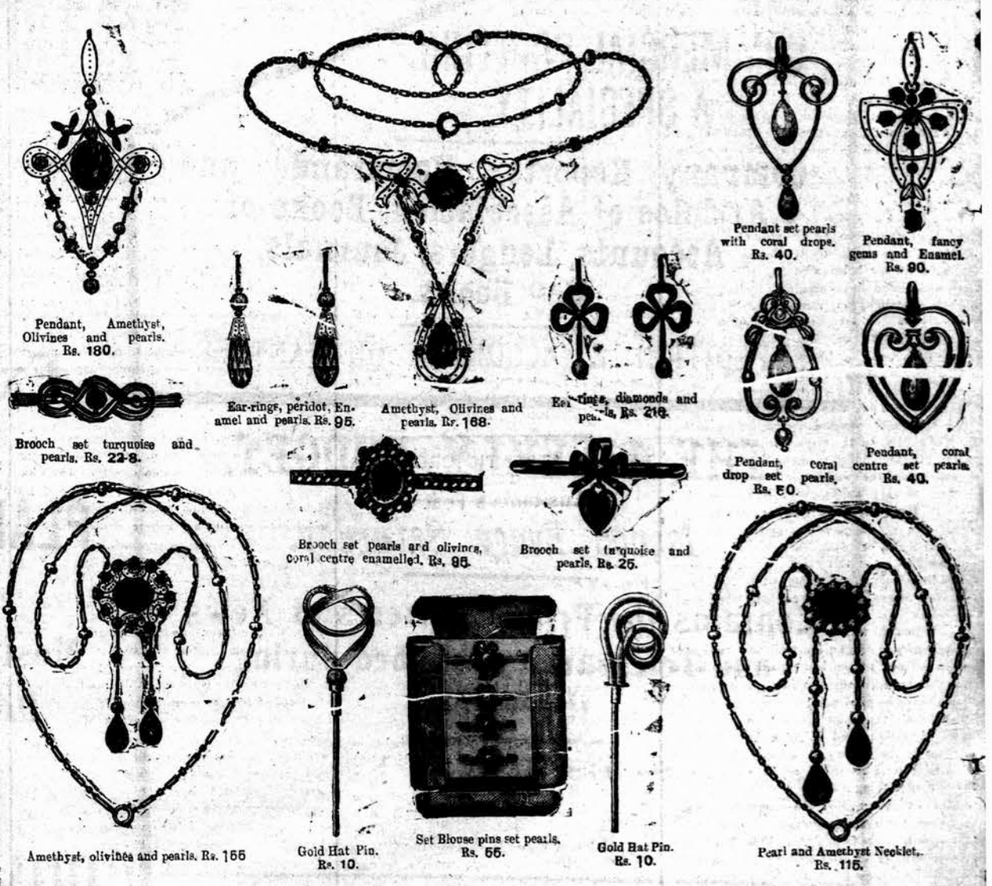

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Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 210.

Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.

Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.

Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.

Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155

Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.

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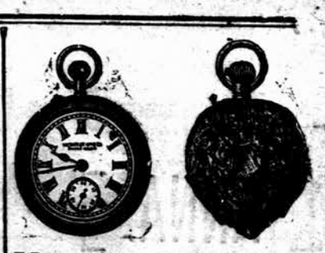

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